

LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES, April 30, 1909.

UNSKILLED SAILORS MENACE TO TRAVELERS.
AN APPEAL FOR REFUGEES.
A TALK FOR NEWSPAPERS.
TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATION'S REPORT.
MUNICIPAL CONCERTS DESIRED.

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CALIFORNIA STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR

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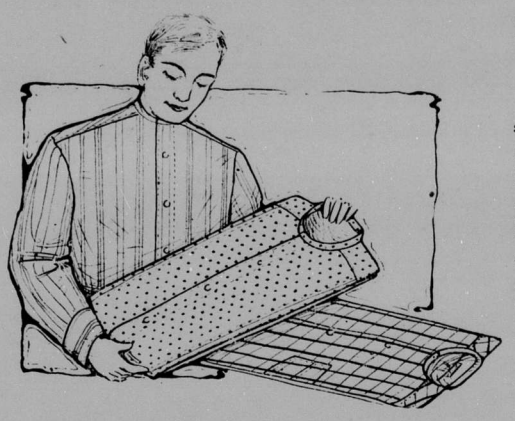
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LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council and the California State Federation of Labor.

Vol. VIII. **SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, APRIL 30, 1909.** **No. 11**

AN APPEAL FOR REFUGEES.

Dear Sirs and Brothers—For twenty months Mexican patriots and labor leaders, Ricardo Flores Magon, Antonio I. Villarreal and Librado Rivera, have been imprisoned without trial in United States jails. They have been refused bail and held "incommunicado" in their cells—that is, denied the right of seeing their families or friends.

The man who has secured their imprisonment and is now seeking their extradition is President Porfirio Diaz, who destroyed all constitutional liberty in Mexico and re-elected himself to office, by force of arms, seven times.

Why does Diaz want them?

Because in Mexico free speech has been suppressed, the right of ballot has been abolished, and the free organization of trade unions made a crime—sixty-four men, three women and four children were recently shot down at the strike in the Rio Blanco mills by the soldiers of Diaz.

Against all these tyrannies the Mexican political prisoners now in jail in the United States have been fighting for ten years.

Upon the testimony of an employee of the Furlong Detective Agency of St. Louis, these Mexican political refugees are accused of attempting to set on foot in Arizona an armed expedition to invade Mexico. This the prisoners absolutely deny, proving on the witness stand at their preliminary examination, first, that neither they nor any of their friends possessed weapons to arm such an expedition; and, second, that they were not in the territory of Arizona at the time. In addition it was shown that the Furlong Detective Agency was in the employ of the Mexican government; that this detective agency had been pursuing Mexican political refugees all over the United States for years, and that these private detectives had already returned to the waiting Mexican soldiery across the border one hundred and sixty political enemies of President Porfirio Diaz.

But the most dangerous attack on American liberties has been the arrest and conviction of the young Mexican editor, Antonio de P. Araujo, who was sentenced to a term of two years and six months in the penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kansas, for publishing a paper in Austin, Texas, in which he criticised the tyrannies of Diaz.

But it is not only for the protection of the lives and liberties of these Mexican patriots that the Political Refugee Defense League has been organized, the right of asylum for all nationalities has been attacked in the persons of these men, and the freedom of the press jeopardized.

The League calls upon each organization to elect a standing committee of three, which shall be known as the "Labor and Liberty Defense Committee," to act as your representatives and delegate members in the national organization of the Political Refugee Defense League. No dues are to be collected from the membership, and all funds are to be raised by voluntary contributions. All questions for decision in matters of importance will be referred to the entire membership by referendum vote. Initiative measures will be accepted from any three organizations joining in a demand for the enactment of such measures.

JOHN. MURRAY,

National Secretary Political Refugee Defense League, 180 Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

Unskilled Sailors the Greatest Danger to Lives of Passengers Who Travel on the Seas

The International Seamen's Union of America, by Andrew Furuseth, chairman legislative committee, has prepared a memorial to Congress, urging that a standard of skill for seamen should be inserted in Section 4463, U. S. Revised Statutes.

The report deals with the heavy loss of life by shipwreck, largely the result of incompetency, and tells of the needless risk of those who travel by water.

As an illustration of the point in issue, Mr. Furuseth quotes from the report of the loss of the Pacific Mail steamer City of Rio de Janeiro, in which it is stated that:

"In the emergency the crew was wholly insufficient and incompetent. The sailors could not understand the language in which the orders of the officers in command were given, and there had been no drill of the crew in the matter of lowering them. Under such circumstances it is not surprising that but three of the boats were lowered, two of which swamped, and but three of the hundred and odd passengers that the ship carried were taken into any boat."

In addition to this example furnished from the losses of the Pacific Mail, the sailors' representative quotes from the report on the Slocum disaster, in which it is also said that the disaster was "chiefly due to the personnel of the crew." In this report the commission said:

"The inefficiency and poor quality of the deck crew of this vessel, doubtless typical of the majority of the crews of excursion steamers, is one of the essential facts that caused the loss of so many lives."

From these statements it is argued that Congress should enact a law providing for the employment of skilled seamen, who can understand the language spoken by the officers of the ship, as well as laws enforcing the employment of a sufficient number of men on each ship. It is recommended:

1. That not less than three-fourths of each complement called for by any minimum manning schedule established by the Department of Commerce and Labor, in the case of deck crews of American vessels, shall be individually effective hands—that is, of ratings not lower than able seaman.

2. That the able seaman shall be considered the unit upon which to calculate the number of effective hands—an ordinary seaman to be counted as two-thirds of one effective hand, and a boy to be counted as one-third of one effective hand.

3. That an able seaman within the meaning of the law must be nineteen or more years of age, and must have had at least three years' experience at sea, on deck, of which at least one year shall have been aboard a sailing or deep-sea fishing vessel; and an ordinary seaman must be eighteen or more years of age, and must have had at least one year of experience at sea, on deck.

We represent that the general law should be so amended as to prevent the undermanning of vessels, and that, as necessarily incidental to such prevention, a standard of skill should be established in the case of seamen concerned.

A TALK FOR NEWSPAPERS.

BY WILMER ATKINSON.

It is to be regretted that the Postal Commission, when it prepared its Postal Service Act for presentation to Congress, did not provide therein that publishers be allowed to use the United States mails for their papers just as freely as any citizen may mail a business circular or a package of merchandise.

If anything the public press should be favored, and it is really not necessary, nor is it right, to pass a disability act crippling and hampering its efforts to reach the public. A fixed rate should be established for newspapers and periodicals, and there ought to be no government interference whatever with publishers' business.

Mr. Edwin C. Madden, after a long struggle with the problem of restricting the free circulation of the public press, gave it up as a bad job, and urgently urged upon Congress to enact a law restoring publishers to their rights, using the following language:

"What is wanted is a statute which will leave as little as possible, and if practicable nothing, to executive discretion; a statute which can be enforced; a statute the terms of which are so plain that any man may read and know for himself his rights and his limits thereunder; above all, a statute which will require no inquiry into private affairs in order to fix postage rates on matter to be transported and delivered. It was my hope to ultimately cut off all meddling with publishers' private business affairs, and to put an end to the arbitrary power which can by a stroke of a pen wipe out an industry."

The law proposed by the Postal Commission ignores the experience and advice of Mr. Madden (H. R. 24473 of the 60th Congress) and accepts nearly all of the present rules and regulations that have proven so irritating to publishers, and which have served to wipe out of existence more publications than are now printed, and rendering it almost impossible for any new paper to get a foothold, unless backed by large capital, thus creating a monopoly for the old-established papers.

The right of every citizen to print and publish should never be questioned, denied, abridged or taken away by any power, under any pretext, subterfuge or evasion, so long as he by so doing commits no crime against society, which fact ought to be determined by access to the courts and trial by jury in the place where he resides; no laws should be passed which are in conflict with this sacred American principle.

A publication denied the use of the mails at second-class rates is destroyed utterly; in this way the publisher is not only deprived of his property, but of his right to print and publish as effectually as though his establishment were closed by order of the United States marshal, his press confiscated or blown up by dynamite. The right of the citizen may not be questioned, denied or abridged under any such transparent pretext, subterfuge or evasion as this. No press is free that is subject to such peril.

It may be held by some that this is new and strange doctrine, and that Congress to enact laws restricting the circulation of the public press, and for the postoffice department to adopt rules and regulations in violation of the principles above enunciated, is proper and just, but the truth is the men who founded our nation insisted upon it that the freedom of the press should be inviolable, and

they embodied this principle in the fundamental law.

Washington, the father of his country, declared that:

"I entertain a high idea of the utility of periodical publications, insomuch that I could heartily desire that copies of magazines as well as common gazettes may be spread throughout every city, town and village of America. I consider such easy vehicles of knowledge more happily calculated than any other to preserve the liberty, stimulate the industry, and ameliorate the morals of an enlightened and free people," and he recommended "a repeal of the tax on transportation of public prints," and that they should be "diffused without restraint throughout the United States."

This means that Washington would carry newspapers and periodicals through the mails free of postage and without restraint. In this age of long distances and free delivery, now that the postage rate is fixed at one cent a pound and business is adjusted thereto, it is well to make no change now; but such is the educational value to the people of the public press that this rate should never be raised. Speaking numerically, nearly one-half of the papers printed now go free of postage within the counties of publication, and no one can say that this is not right, or that any harm is done; and second-class mail, being the chief originator of letter and circular mails, is, in fact, the most profitable of any to the government.

It is my earnest hope that before Congress again assembles, and the measure proposed by the Postal Commission comes up for consideration, that the principle advocated by Washington be made the chief cornerstone of the proposed reform of the postal service; and that the war on the circulation of the public press come to an end.

AN APPEAL TO UNIONISTS.

To Organized Labor:

Dear Sirs and Bros.—Greeting—The Box Makers' and Sawyers' Union of San Francisco has been on strike since the first of March, 1909.

The box manufacturers have placed their fight in the hands of the Citizens' Alliance, and have declared for open shop and a reduction of wages.

While we feel confident of ultimate victory, this long fight has depleted our treasury, and we are compelled to ask our sister unions affiliated with the State Federation of Labor for financial assistance.

We hope that you will give this appeal your earnest consideration, as this fight involves our very existence as an organization.

This appeal is endorsed by the San Francisco Labor Council, therefore send all donations to Andrew J. Gallagher, secretary San Francisco Labor Council. Fraternally yours,

BOX MAKERS' AND SAWYERS' UNION.
Local No. 152, A. W. I. U.

Orpheum.

The Orpheum bill for next week is particularly novel and attractive. It will witness the first appearance in vaudeville of Mrs. Horton Forrest Phipps, the beautiful society dancer, who will assume the nom de theater of La Valera. Angela Dolores, an attractive and clever young actress, will present a witty farce entitled "Cupid at Home." The Melnotte Twins, two handsome and talented girls, and Clay Smith, a clever and amusing comedian, will indulge in a singing and dancing sketch termed "Artistic Nonsense," and Hawthorne and Burt, two song and dance comedians, will create lots of fun. Gordon and Marx, the diverting Dutch drolls, will return for next week only, which will be the last of Lillian Mortimer and Co., who will present the diverting comedietta, "The Arrival of Betty." The four Amatis Sisters and the beautiful Grigolati's Aerial Ballet will finish their engagement with this bill. A new series of Orpheum motion pictures will conclude the performance.

Men and Measures

On Sunday, May 9th, the Presbyterian Church, through its 11,00 pastors, will discuss some phase of the labor question. This day has been designated as Labor Sunday by the American Federation of Labor. The Rev. Charles Stelzle, who writes for the press, is urging the discussion of economic subjects on May 9th.

The flagship Connecticut is equipped with the most powerful searchlight in the world. It was made in Germany, according to an exchange. It has a great mirror, five feet in diameter. The light thrown has such an immense beam that it will be able to detect a submarine or torpedo boat at a distance of ten miles.

Harris Weinstock has written to A. Bonnheim of Sacramento that he is in Australia studying labor conditions. He will next journey to New Zealand, and expects to return to California in August.

Richard C. Michaelis, founder of the "Chicagoer Freie Presse" and for many years editor of the Illinois "Staats Zeitung," died in Chicago on April 13th. He was one of the foremost German editors in this country.

The Coopers' International Union has decided by a vote of 1,152 to 1,041 to establish a death benefit fund of $50. The executive board is now preparing rules for the distribution of the benefits.

The health authorities estimate that there are in New York city 30,000 cases of tuberculosis. There are free beds for about 5,000 patients in the hospitals and sanitariums in and about the metropolis. It is surprising that a few cases of bubonic plague will startle the nation, while the appalling list of tuberculosis patients in the large cities is just beginning to attract public attention to the menace to health and happiness.

The carmen of Pittsburg are negotiating a new scale with the employers. At last reports there looked as though there might be difficulty in arranging a settlement. International President W. D. Mahon is in the "smoky city."

Martin R. H. Witter, ex-president of the International Typographical Union, was elected city registrar of St. Louis a few days ago by a majority of 20,927 votes, the average republican majority being 12,000. Mr. Witter ran about 8,000 votes stronger than his party.

The Santa Fe railroad tried to work a scheme on the nine-hour law for telegraphers, but Judge Landis in the United States District Court of Chicago gave the corporation a solar plexus blow. It was planned to give three hours' rest in each twelve, but the Government brought a test case against such a palpable violation of law passed by Congress. The "three hours' rest" looks good on paper, but nowhere else.

Two deaths of men known in the literary world occurred last week. Peter F. Collier of "Collier's Weekly" died on April 23d, and Charles Warren Stoddard on April 24th.

Charles R. Vandervoort of the Los Angeles Photo Engravers' Union is visiting San Francisco. He says that he believes organized labor is slowly gaining ground in the southern city. Mr. Vandervoort formerly resided in this city, and is meeting many of his old friends.

The profits of the Toronto Labor Temple for the first three months of the current year amounted to $1,100, and prospects are that this will be increased during the second quarter. The shares are selling at a high figure. The unions that own stock will receive a dividend thereon.

There is pending before the New York legislature a bill to provide a State Printing Office. An appropriation for the erection and equipment of a plant is outlined. If passed, the measure will take effect immediately. It appears they have had some dealings in the state with private concerns, and it has been found that the cost is too great to continue operations that way.

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The "LABOR CLARION'S" Forum

LABOR MEMORIAL DAY.

BY THE REV. CHARLES STELZLE.

The American Federation of Labor has decided that the second Sunday in May shall annually be obesrved as Labor's Memorial Sunday. For five years the Presbyterian Department of Church and Labor has been observing "Labor Sunday" on the Sunday previous to Labor Day, but in order to bring the celebration of this day into harmony with the general plan of organized labor, the day was changed to the second Sunday in May. This year's Labor's Memorial Day falls on Sunday, May 9th, and I have just written to the ministers of the 11,000 Presbyterian churches in the United States requesting them to discuss some phase of the labor question upon this occasion.

Labor Sunday has been made a calendar day by our department. We believe that, just as Memorial day and the several "birthdays" show our appreciation of those who rendered patriotic service, and just as the church's "holy days" do honor to those who served mankind spiritually, so Labor's Memorial Day should be observed by the churches in honor of the millions of toilers who daily serve mankind in the humbler places of life. It should be given a wider scope than the recognition merely of those who have passed away. The day should be made of such significance that it will encourage those who are today engaged in the task of uplifting our common humanity. Workingmen will thus have an opportunity on this occasion to demonstrate their interest in the great labor movement which means so much to the working people of America.

A special souvenir program has been prepared by the Presbyterian Department of Church and Labor, of which thousands of copies have already been sent, upon request, to those who expect to observe the day. In many cities the central labor bodies have accepted invitations to march to the church to listen to the address and to take part in the special exercises which have been prepared.

The plan has the hearty endorsement of some of the most prominent labor men in America.

May I suggest that the workingmen in every city respond to the appeal of the ministers who expect to observe this day, and if no invitation has, as yet, been issued to them by the local minister, it might be a good plan to encourage him to observe the day by requesting him to conduct such a service.

Last Tuesday's papers stated that an agreement would be entered into on Thursday (yesterday) between the operators and the miners in the anthracite field. The agreement provides for the renewal of conditions for a term of three years, with a few concessions of importance to the miners.

The "Baltimore World" was placed in the hands of receivers last month. Publication will continue. Financial difficulties and differences between the management, shareholders and creditors were declared to have led to the receivership.

ANTI-JAP NOTES.

(Contributed by the Anti-Jap Laundry League.)

A delegation from the Alameda County Laundry Drivers' Protective Association attended our meeting last week, and Mr. Piper, Mr. Hunter and Mr. Blepkin of that body made interesting speeches on the success of the anti-Jap movement in Alameda County. It is very gratifying to hear such encouraging results from our sister League across the bay.

It was stated, by the delegates mentioned, that a patron of an Oriental in Oakland is looked upon as practically an outcast of society, and it is considered a disgrace to have a Jap laundry wagon before the door. This sentiment is manifested to a certain extent in San Francisco, but in Oakland it is much easier to sway public opinion on account of the fact that practically every one there is acquainted with their next door neighbors. The best evidence of the inroads we are making into the forces of the enemy is shown by the fact that in many cases the force of workmen in the Japanese laundries have been reduced more than half.

The program for the coming convention to be held in this city on May 9, 1909, was discussed, and it was decided to hold two sessions, the first to commence at 10 o'clock a. m., and the second at 2 p. m., the latter to continue into the evening, if necessary.

We will issue during the coming week a list of those considered antagonistic to our movement, and mail a copy to every labor union on the coast. A revision of the list will be read before the Pacific Coast convention, and copies will be given to every delegate.

THE PRINTERS' LIBRARY.

At the Printers Home in Colorado Springs a library has been established which is one of the largest organization libraries in the United States. Some of the most valuable works ever written are to be had in the printers' library, and since the first of March the following gifts have been received from newspapers and individuals of national reputation: Hon. T. M. Patterson, editor of the "Rocky Mountain News," has made a gift of one hundred volumes, which is composed mainly of fiction and written by some of the leading American authors. The St. Louis "Republic" contributed an excellent edition of the works of Charles Dickens containing fifteen volumes in handsome sheep binding. Twenty volumes of Mark Twain's writings, handsomely bound, were received as a gift from the St. Louis "Globe-Democrat." The Chicago "Record-Herald" contributed fourteen volumes of John L. Stoddard's lectures, all handsomely bound and printed on superfine book paper and profusely illustrated. Employees of the Home have free access to the library, which is governed by simple rules as apply to public libraries.

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A PLEA FOR UNIFICATION.

BY M. GRANT HAMILTON,
General Organizer American Federation of Labor.

From the standpoint of age the organized labor movement is still garbed in its infantile raiment, and many of the conceptions of its champions conspicuously indicate the formative period of its existence. In all great efforts of the past, these same characteristics had a prominent place, and when it is comprehended that our movement springs from the immediate necessities of the workers, whose environments preclude only limited opportunity as yet to attain helpful knowledge, the wonder is that our activities have yielded such beneficent results.

The scheme of nature has not yet revealed a state of perfection, but there is an inherent something which accompanies every human endeavor that guides us in the improvement of our past methods. Radicalism, in its accepted sense, means a rapid transformation from the existing state to another, and rarely accomplishes the results predicted. This can be accounted for by the fact that changes in human affairs are controlled in large part by the characteristic human instinct, which is invariably sluggish in its operation. The shipwrights in the early part of the last century began an agitation for the ten-hour day, but forty years elapsed before the goal was reached—thus practically 110 years have elapsed in establishing partially the eight-hour day among the tradesmen of our country.

The present day necesities, however, are of equal concern with the achievements of the past, and we must predicate our future and present endeavors upon the experiences gleaned in our former efforts. It is not to be understood that antiquated methods are to be employed. On the other hand it is urged that modern usages are to be utilized in the accomplishment of our aims. Conditions which surround us must be carefully scrutinized and taken advantage of. The knowledge of the time when to act is as important a factor as the courage to act.

The successful labor official of the future must be fortified with a general knowledge of commercial conditions, as well as to be strong enough to check any tendency toward too much speed and radical action.

The present industrial outlook demands careful study by labor men. The tendency today in the commercial field is recessionary, and no institution formed by mankind can successfully change the course of the commercial tide when recession begins. Commercial laws are as immutable as natural laws. The commerce of this country has made giant strides in the last decade, and the momentum attained was of such velocity that reaction must come in pursuance of natural law. A horse driven at breakneck speed is unable to travel a great distance, but at a moderate pace will place many miles to his credit. Our commerce has traveled at high speed, and as a result the reaction is at hand. The entire force and ability of every labor official, as well as every member of our local unions, should be directed toward maintaining the conditions which now obtain in the various crafts. The time is not propitious for making advances, but the unions should be steadied by closer affiliation and internal development.

Our membership cannot be dismayed by adverse court decisions, or attacks made by antagonistic associations, for its foundation is laid too deep and strong in the hearts of the workers. But by unintelligent methods we may be temporarily hampered. It is no sign of organic weakness to squarely face the present outlook and take precautionary measures. On the other hand, it is an omen of strength, for, if the labor organization can acquire facility in adjusting itself to changing conditions, its future is secure, and greater strides can be made in the future than have been achieved in the past.

By a study of the commercial occurrences of the past, it is noted that the laws governing trade are natural, a season of great activity always being followed by a season of sluggishness. The period of briskness has been experienced in recent years, and the operation of industrial enterprises will now slow down in conformity with reasons stated above. The price of iron is the thermometer of commerce. When iron is high in price we invariably find an upward trend in all other commodities, with business enterprises expanding, but when iron begins to sag in price it will carry with it eventually all other commodities. This is not a theory, but is sustained by history.

During the past few months iron has fallen in price, which indicates that we are in a period of falling prices. It is quite true that reductions have not as yet appeared generally, but when it is stated that the reduced price of iron has not stimulated buying, it is plain that commerce is declining. The transition from a period or cycle of high to low prices is not accomplished in an erratic manner. By reference to our former general industrial depression, the acute stage was reached in 1893. Two or three years prior to this, however, the trend was downward, and when the bottom was reached in the year named, and commerce commenced to take the upgrade, it required a number of years to reach normal conditions.

If the logic of events in the past can be depended on, and every indication points in that direction at this time, we are within two or three years of a general industrial depression. The government deficit; the falling price of iron; the large number of unemployed; a cessation of the expanding of enterprises, and a general reduction of wages in the iron industry, with but few large undertakings being promoted, suggests that the slowing-down process is upon us.

If labor organizations can but realize this important phase of the general situation, and act in accordance therwith, it will be possible to maintain in large part the conditions we have so valiantly fought for. But if we forget or refuse to take cognizance of prevailing conditions, serious consequences will follow. From this time on during the coming few years it should be the constant aim of every labor official to promote good fellowship in the movement, avoiding conflicts wherever possible, and by all means relegating jurisdictional questions. There are many questions, it is true, which require settlement—primarily that of two organizations in the same craft or where jurisdictions appear to naturally overlap. But if these crafts affected are receiving like wages, hours and conditions of employment, it would be a wise course to follow to formulate a working agreement and proceed harmoniously, providing, of course, that these crafts are recognized by the regular movement.

A tremendous impetus can be given the movement if our international officers were to inaugurate a campaign of education along craft lines, leaving for the time being the question of numbers. The effective organization is not necessarily the large one, and effectiveness counts for more than any other factor, and its strength in this direction will have more influence in attracting numbers than anything else.

"No reduction in wages." This should be our constant endeavor in the future, and our unions must exercise their best efforts to maintain conditions already existing and yield not to the desire to obtain further increases, unless they can be procured without jeopardizing the best interests of the organization.

Officer (to new recruit doing sentry duty for the first time): "Now, mind you, let no one go by without challenging."

Recruit: "That's all right, Colonel. Don't you worry. The slightest noise wakes me up!"

NEWS FROM THE MAILERS.

Alfred F. O'Neill tendered his resignation as president of Mailers' Union, No. 18, and the same was very regretfully accepted. Mr. O'Neill has been appointed to the foremanship of the "Bulletin" mailing department, and has the well wishes of all of the members of No. 18.

The Union decided to assess the membership ten cents each for the month of April, in aid of the United Hatters of North America.

There was such a large volume of business to be transacted that Monday night's regular meeting adjourned near midnight to meet again on Monday evening, May 3, 1909. Members please take notice.

Mr. Steadman, M. P., who made one of a party of four English labor members to inquire into labor methods, was very much impressed with the municipal labor exchange of Berlin. He says: "Out-of-work men could register themselves for four cents. But what struck me most was the fact that there were shoemakers and tailors to mend their shoes and clothes without charge. Every man could thus keep himself neat and tidy. At this place, too, men could have a hot or cold bath for one cent, and food was supplied at cost price. We went to Dresden, Leipzig and Frankfort as well. The workmen's tenements were tall, clean buildings, mostly built over shops. There were no children running about without shoes and stockings."

"Dearest, what did your father say when you told him I loved you?"

"He didn't say anything, Harold; he simply went over to Muldoon's and arranged for a course of boxing lessons."

The Man in the Overalls

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Thrust and Parry

"If the man, or any one of his several million co-workers, should be told plainly and patiently just where the fault lies, who could doubt that his native Americanism would find the remedy? We offer an example of the teaching:

"Q. What is a coal strike?

"A. A coal strike is the efforts of a few labor leaders to perpetuate their power and position by demanding recognition of their union.

"Q. Whom do the coal strikes injure most?

"A. The innocent public, by at least 90 per cent.

"Q. How does a coal strike affect the operators?

"A. It enables them to increase the price of coal to the consumer, and this increased price is never lowered.

"Q. What do the miners gain by striking?

"A. They gain the privilege of finally returning to work depleted in pocket, deeply in debt, and with the knowledge that the strike has slipped them back a peg in their financial, social and moral progress.

"Q. If all this is true, why do the American people suffer strikes to occur?

"A. Because the general public is too busy tc realize that a strike is a national tax, which injures first the working man and last the man for whom he works, but the consumer all the time."
—"American Industries."

The above catechism appears in the April number of the National Association of Manufacturers' organ. The questions are interesting, and the answers likewise. It is customary for some one other than the person asking questions to give the answers, but a little matter of that kind does not bother the editor of "American Industries." The first answer states that "a few labor leaders" cause coal strikes in order to perpetuate power. The fourth answer states that the miners "gain the privilege" (what Baer-like sarcasm!) of returning to work after a strike "depleted in pocket, deeply in debt," and with "financial, social and moral progress" slipped back a peg.

How can a strike "perpetuate power and position" if it "depletes" all resources and slips the strikers back a peg?

The third answer is frank—it plainly says the operators avail themselves of the opportunity of a strike to raise the price of coal, "and this increased price is never lowered." We always believed that—now we have the admission.

Following the example of "American Industries," the "Labor Clarion" will ask the same questions and give its answers:

Q. What is a coal strike?

A. A coal strike is the last resort of all the men in the union to improve their usually unbearable lot, and to force recognition of their organization from a coterie of men to whom "God in His infinite wisdom" has entrusted the keeping of coal in the bowels of the earth (?), and who are organized in an iron-clad union, and who refuse recognition of other people's unions.

Q. Whom do the coal strikes injure most?

A. All parties concerned, temporarily; but, ultimately, there is a gain to the community in the advances secured by the workers, and the public realizes the necessity of a strike and recognizes the greed of men who control that which is no more theirs than the air breathed by man.

Q. How does a coal strike affect the operators?

A. "It enables them to increase the price of coal to the consumer, and this increased price is never lowered." (The answer of "American Industries" is too true not to quote.)

Q. What do the miners gain by striking?

A. They progress financially, socially and morally. They do this even if they lose for the time being, for the day comes when right prevails. Hours are shortened, wages increased, children are kept out of the coal breakers, the home life is brightened, women have a few additional comforts, and, altogether, the miners advance "a peg."

Q. If all this is true, why do the American people suffer strikes to occur?

A. Because the general public realizes that the trade union is a weapon at hand to partly offset avarice, that the conditions of a few years ago have been abandoned because of continued opposition of the organized workers, and because it is known that, while suffering temporary inconveniences, civilization has advanced as a result of industrial disturbances. Another reason is that thousands of men and women are struggling to prevent commercial warfare, and the "prevailing few on top and many underneath"—they are hopeful that a brighter day will dawn, when strikes and coal barons will be superseded by a better system.

"Merely to say that man has no right to a monopoly of suffrage is not enough," says "Puck." "Woman must be ready to do what man does in the exercise of his privilege. She must be willing, in the month of October, to stop for five minutes on her way home from business of 'bridge' and tell her name, address, how long she has lived in the ward, the election district, etc., to the proper custodians of such secrets. She must be willing, early in November, to stand in line at the plumber's shop, the real estate office, or wherever it is, draw a little cross in a circle because it is too much trouble to split a ticket in the interest of decent government and make several crosses, hand her folded paper to the poll clerk and wait to hear him bawl, 'Mary Ellen Jones votes ballot number 298!' She must agree not 'to loiter between this point and the polls.' She must learn to look hurt when asked why she is a republican or democrat and then proudly to puff up and answer: 'Why? Why, because my mother was one before me, and her mother before her.' She must be willing to stay away from the primaries, yet at the same time condemn most scathingly bossism in municipal politics. To prove herself man's equal, she must forget to register occasionally, must go out of town once in a while on election day and on other occasions, to vote for a yellow cur if one be nominated by 'her party,' and therefore 'regular.' She must be willing, once in four or five years at least, to attend a big political meeting, yell and stamp for speakers whom she can't hear, and get all saturated with tobacco smoke. Finally, she must be willing at last to say, just as though she were saying something original: 'Oh, hang politics! One party is as bad as another, anyhow!' There are other requirements might be cited, but these are the essentials. As we claimed before, merely to say that man has no right to a monopoly of suffrage is not enough. Woman must be ready and willing to do what man does, before the sacred portals of the plumber's shop or the real estate office can be opened for her. Woman's place, of course, is in the home; that we have heard quite frequently. But it ought to be possible for her to take, say twenty minutes off from the home, each year, to devote to politics, that being about as much time as the average man devotes to it."

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246 SUMMER STREET BOSTON, MASS.

LABOR CLARION

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"To a new truth nothing is more harmful than an old error."—Goethe.

The cars of the United Railroads killed seven persons during the three months ending December, 1908, and the injured for the same period totaled 513. With such a showing, it may truly be said that peace has her losses as well as war.

At the annual meeting of the Newspaper Publishers' Association in New York city last week, the proprietors of afternoon papers made an unsuccessful attempt to amend the by-laws so as to permit them to publish as early as 9 a. m. and as late as 6 p. m. The law remains that they must not publish before 11 a. m. or after 4 p. m. So we see that rules and regulations of various sorts are by no means confined to unions.

The Nevada Consolidated Mining Company intends to test the constitutionality of the law passed by the legislature in Nevada providing for the eight-hour day in open cuts and drifts of mines. The gypsum mine owners claim that such a law will put them out of business. Evidently there is a concerted effort in the two states of California and Nevada to defeat eight-hour legislation, for a meeting of a secret nature (according to the papers) was held a few days ago in the rooms of one of the large civic bodies of San Francisco by mine owners to plan a campaign in the courts.

A visitor from Los Angeles who is an observing man tells us that the "Times" of his city is losing ground rapidly in the public estimation. He cited recent fights of the non-union paper to retain Harper as Mayor and in opposition to the recall, the bitter attacks on the Superintendent of Schools and a "Times"-like demand for his resignation, and the refusal to join hands with the citizens to call for bonds to erect schools. The Otis publication was on the wrong side of all these questions, and the people are rapidly beginning to realize that the bitter onslaughts on trade unions are simply the result of personal malice and a desire to toady to a sentiment that will disappear as time goes on.

At Fort Smith (Ark.) on April 22d, Judge J. V. Bourland issued an order of court that is probably without precedent. In appointing R. A. Young receiver for the Hiawatha Smokeless Coal Company at Coaldale, Ark., he ordered that the receiver employ none but union men in the mine, or sell it. Judge Bourland is judge of the Chancery Court, and at a banquet of the Arkansas State Federation of Labor some months ago in Fort Smith he stated that he would never grant an injunction against a labor union in the interests of a corporation. Our friends of the Citizens' Alliances will waste ink over this statement, but it is simply one reverse position to scores of others of an opposite character.

TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATION'S REPORT.

The first annual report of the San Francisco Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis—for 1908—is to hand. It bears the union label, and thus gives evidence of knowledge that organized labor's ideals are harmonious with the interests of the Association.

All the data pertaining to the society is well presented. The names of officers and committees, and information of interest is supplied. The list of members shows that trade unionists are among those allied to do what they can to check the ravages of the disease.

In order to give readers an idea of the scope of work undertaken by the Association we quote from the reports:

"The committee on education and publication, of which Dr. Harry M. Sherman is chairman, has been exceptionally active. It has started an educational campaign against the dreaded disease which we are all aiming to stamp out—first by circulating literature. So far, the Association through its education and publication committee, has issued circulars, which through personal distribution among the Merchants' Association, corporations, public libraries, the clubs, corporate interests and labor unions have received wide circulation. Second, the education and publication commitee has for one of its objects, the proper advertising of this Association. In this it has been very materially aided by the daily and weekly press, which has at all times answered to the call of the Association for proper notices. Third, the education and publication committee has organized a course of lectures, the first of which was given by Dr. F. M. Pottenger of Los Angeles on the evening of October 28, 1908, at the hall of the California Club, 1750 Clay street, and was attended by one hundred and fifty people. The second lecture, a very important one by Dr. Philip King Brown, had about the same attendance. The third lecture, one on the legislative needs in the fight against tuberculosis, by Dr. William Fitch Cheney, the committee has thought was pretty well timed because of the then approaching meeting of the legislature, but only twenty people were found who were interested in the character and scope of the laws that should be drawn to protect the well from being exposed to the infection of tuberculosis.

"The committee has had in addition, lectures delivered before the San Francisco Labor Council. In each instance there was considerable interest shown, and the questions of those present exhibited fair appreciation of the gravity of the situation. Unfortunately, nothing can be known concerning the results of these lectures, in the way of instruction, for a long time to come.

"The committee has made arrangements to have cards put up in the street cars advising against indiscriminate expectoration. The Pacific Advertising Company put these cards in without cost, using space that would otherwise be vacant. By this system cards will be put in cars practically all the time, but not always for long in the same car. The committee is planning to have similar cards put in certain public buildings such as the Ferry Building, the City Hall, etc.

"The legislative committee, of which Walter Macarthur is chairman, has interviewed the health authorities of the city upon several different occasions with a view to the better enforcement of existing laws and the passage of new legislation for the preservation of the public health.

"An effort has been made to enlist more active support by the police department in the enforcement of the ordinance against expectorating in public places. The Chief of Police, while assuring the committee of his willingness to enforce by every means at his command, stated that there exists a great lack of public sentiment favorable to the enforcement of the ordinance, with the result that the police officers were seriously hampered in the work."

MUNICIPAL CONCERTS DESIRED.

A proposal has been made by men and women interested in music to have the supervisors appropriate annually a sum of money for open air concerts in the various parks and playgrounds of the city. The Playground Commission has heartily endorsed the plan. At a comparatively small cost to the taxpayers, this innovation for San Francisco would be a source of great pleasure to thousands of citizens, especially the women and children. The latter are unable, frequently, to travel to Golden Gate Park, and not only would open air concerts prove a decided attraction and vary the monotony of every-day life, but they would have a tendency to elevate and improve those who come under their spell. Inborn in nearly every human being is a desire for music. The bands in public places would bring listeners out in the open air and do a missionary work in more ways than one.

In many of the eastern cities and on the continent of Europe careful provision is made for the musical education of the people. No man or woman would dare advocate a discontinuance of this method of furnishing enjoyment. The concerts are too well established in public favor for anything of that sort.

If, then, experience has shown the value of the suggestion, now before the municipal authorities, we should agree to unite in the effort to brighten the lives of many unfortunately situated when it comes to attractive recreation or educative influence. The "Labor Clarion" willingly pledges its co-operation in the movement.

The San Francisco "Bulletin" says:

"The Playground Commission has recommended to the Board of Supervisors a proposal, made by the Musicians' Union, for band concerts to be given at the expense of the city in divers parks and playgrounds.

"For an annual appropriation of $36,000 a band of forty men could be employed in Golden Gate Park and three bands of thirty men each to give one concert weekly in each of three parks. Each band could also present a competent soloist at each concert.

"It might be possible, indeed, to give good band concerts with fewer musicians and, therefore, at a lower expense. That, however, is a detail. The main thing is for the supervisors, if they can possibly afford the money, to provide a number of good band concerts at convenient points.

"In nearly every large city in the country popular concerts are provided for the people by the municipal government. Heretofore, however, the city of San Francisco has done practically nothing to supply music to the populace. The concerts in Golden Gate park were paid for almost entirely by private interests. The great crowds which gather near the band stand in Golden Gate Park when a concert is given there prove the popularity of such concerts.

"Good music has an educational influence on a community which is accustomed to it. Concerts in the several neighborhood parks and playgrounds would tend to refine the popular taste and the popular amusements. They would attract a great many young people of both sexes who might otherwise amuse themselves in more harmful ways.

"The supervisors, therefore, will please a great portion of the people by straining a point to provide music in the neighborhood parks and playgrounds. The concerts can be given in different parks, from Sunday to Sunday, so that each neighborhood shall get its fair share."

Several of the newspapers have editorially favored the band concert proposal, and associated with the project are men whose standing in the musical world is the very best. On page 16, in the news from the Musicians' Union, will be found the letter from the Playground Commission, together with a statement of the committee of musicians.

NOTES FROM THE QUAD BOX.

Proper Old Age Pensions.

The old age pension system instituted by the International Typographical Union, which has been commented upon several times in this column, bids fair to equal, if not to exceed, all that was expected of it. Apparently it is to be a complete success from the very start. Certainly the report of its operation for the first six months is of the most gratifying and encouraging character.

The fund from which the pensions are paid is drawn from the members, the assessment being one-half of 1 per cent of their earnings. The persons entitled to pensions are members over 60 years of age who have been in good standing for at least twenty consecutive years, and who are not in a position to earn their living. The pension is $4 per week. There are now over 500 members on the pension roll, and the number will undoubtedly increase, as it is known that there are many who are entitled to the pension who have not yet asked for it.

But it looks now as if the fund would be sufficient to take care of them when they come. The receipts for the first six months were nearly $156,000, while the amount paid to pensioners was $38,344. This is a splendid showing, and indicates clearly that the International Typographical Union is on the right track in its efforts to ameliorate the conditions of its aged and indigent members.

The pension system adopted by this powerful union is a fine illustration of the benefits of unionism when rightly conducted. The fund is raised by a tax on the working members, which is so small as scarcely to be felt, the assessments thus far averaging a fraction over 34 cents a month. By contributions so trivial to those making them an amount has been raised sufficient to meet the demands upon the treasury and leave a large balance. It is to be expected that the drafts upon the fund will increase, but the present small tax is sufficient to meet a very substantial increase. Consequently the outlook for the continued success of this commendable pension scheme is bright indeed.

This country is not yet ready for old age pensions to be paid out of the public treasury, but this great union, by taking the step it has taken, sets an example for other industrial organizations which is well worthy of their consideration. It has reduced the doctrine of the "brotherhood of man" to concrete form, which is the only form in which it amounts to much.—"North Adams (Mass.) Transcript."

* * *

A Compliment to the Garment Workers.

In the present issue of "The Survey," Elizabeth Beardsley Butler pays a high compliment to the thorough organization and control of the trade where organized by the United Garment Workers of America.

Miss Butler was formerly secretary of the New Jersey State Consumers' League, and her article is entitled, "The Industrial Environment of Pittsburg's Working Women," and deals with the various trades employing women in Pittsburg. Of the garment workers she says:

"Of the Pittsburg industries employing women, garment making is the only one strongly organized. Four of the largest factories are controlled by the union, which is officered in the operators' local by energetic and enthusiastic girls. The union has been able to do away with some petty exactions, such as requiring operators to pay for the use of power and to buy their own needles. It has shortened the working day to eight hours in the factories which it controls, and in a number of instances has been able to raise the piece rate. These gains have been effected not by trade conflicts, but with the co-operation of the employers, who find that the union label is an advantage to them in selling their product to union men in the mines and on the railroads. At present, the garment trade has the lowest percentage (11.8) of women in the $3 to $6 wage group of any trade under consideration, and next to the largest percentage (55.3) in the $8 to $10 wage group. Of 868 women garment workers, 765 can earn $7 a week or over."

In the same article in referring to some of the non-organized factories, Miss Butler says:

"Some garment factories illustrate the need for a standard floor plan in certain groups of industrial plants. The ease with which from ten to twenty machines in an ill lighted, ill ventilated loft can be made to produce profits for their owner has resulted in Pittsburg in an unhealthful type of garment factory. The long, narrow room, with windows at either end, insufficient light, many machines and no forced ventilation, is the dominant type. It has been suggested that bad air, the cramped position in which girls sit at their machines, and lint from cheap goods made in quantity tend to induce diseases of the throat and lungs."

* * *

Coercion the Weapon of Some Employers.

There is quite a lively aftermath in Los Angeles over the petition of the street carmen protesting against the eight-hour day. No sensible man believed for one minute that the corporation employees were opposed to the installation of the shorter workday.

The Los Angeles "Herald" says: "If the statements of a score or more of street railway employes are true, more than two-thirds of those who man the street cars in Los Angeles signed the petition against the eight-hour day law, not because they are opposed to an eight-hour day, but because they were told it would mean less wages. Fear of discharge, men having been found who could take their places, is said to be another reason.

"When an employee is approached by the bearer of a petition, and when that petition bearer happens to be the means of conveying to the railway employee that this is a bread-and-butter question, then of course the employee, being human, will be more apt to sign the petition than to refuse. According to our information, the meth ods used to obtain signatures for what purports to be a spontaneous anti-eight-hour petition, but in reality is as much 'made-to-order' as if it bore the official stamp of the companies interested, are far from being 'American,' and might easily be construed to be equivalent to coercion or intimidation."

* * *

The Astounding Poverty Amid Plenty.

During the past two winters for hundreds of thousands no work has meant no pay, and no pay has meant no food, no clothing, no shelter, says Frank Julian Warne in "The Outlook." No work has meant idleness, the exhaustion of savings and credit, the disruption of families, the breaking up of homes, the desertion of wives and children, the physical and moral deterioriation of the workers, a decrease in labor efficiency as well as in the labor supply, an increase of crime, of distress, of prostitution, suffering, poverty, pauperism, vagrancy, and of dependency in various other forms. In brief, no work when long continued among a laboring population means insane asylums, hospitals, workhouses, jails, penitentiaries, and like institutions. That this is not an overdrawn statement is evidenced by reference to reports of magistrates in New York City as to the conditions in their courts the past winter or two. It was a frequent occurrence for honest and respectable working men and women to go before these judges voluntarily and ask to be committed to the workhouse. More than 850 were sentenced by the magistrates of New York City in three months only—December, January and February—on a charge of vagrancy.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION'S MEETING.

Announcement of the fifth annual meeting of the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis was made on April 22d. The convention will be held in Washington, D. C., at the New Willard Hotel, on May 13th, 14th and 15th. Owing to the present interest in the campaign against tuberculosis, the meeting will be of unusual interest and importance.

The various sections of the convention will meet simultaneously. On Friday evening, May 14th, a public meeting will be held, which will be of unusual interest and importance.

The membership of the National Association now numbers nearly 2,000 and is distributed in almost every state in the United States. The National Association has also a considerable membership in Canada, Cuba, Porto Rico, Philippine Islands, and in several of the European countries. Ex-President Roosevelt and Dr. William Osler are honorary vice-presidents of the National Association. Dr. Vincent Y. Bowditch of Boston is president; Mr. Homer Folks, of New York City, and Dr. Charles L. Minor, of Ashville, N. C., are the vice-presidents; General George M. Sternberg, of Washington, D. C., is treasurer; Dr. Henry Barton Jacobs, of Baltimore, is secretary; and Dr. Livingston Farrand, of New York, is the executive secretary of the Association. The chairman of the various sections which will meet in convention at Washington are: Advisor council, Alexander M. Wilson, of Chicago; socioligical section, John M. Glenn, New York; clinical and climatological section, Dr. Lawrason Brown, Saranac Lake; pathological and bacteriological section, Dr. A. S. Warthin, Ann Arbor; surgical section, Dr. Rudolph Matas, New Orleans; and section of tuberculosis in children, Dr. John H. Lowman, Cleveland.

The reports of the year's work of the National Association will be presented at this meeting, showing a large amount of work accomplished by the organization. The most significant piece of work which the Association has carried to completion during the past year was the meeting of the International Congress on Tuberculosis at Washington, D. C., where nearly 7,000 delegates from thirty-three different countries were assembled. In preparation for this meeting, the National Association issued a special directory of all of the tuberculosis associations in the United States and Canada. Another feature of the year's work of the National Association has been its traveling exhibits. Three of these exhibits are now conducted by the National Association. One is at the present time in Georgia, another in Kansas, and a third in Porto Rico. As a result of the efforts of these three exhibits, the state legislatures of Kansas, Tennessee, Porto Rico and Nebraska have passed laws and appropriated nearly $150,000 for the relief and prevention of tuberculosis. A large number of local associations have been formed in the various cities where the exhibits of the National Association have been shown.

Under the stimulus of the work of the National Association, the number of state and local anti-tuberculosis societies in the United States have shown over 100 per cent increase during the past year; the number of sanatoria and hospitals for tuberculosis, nearly 30 per cent increase; and the number of special tuberculosis dispensaries and clinics, over 40 per cent increase. The rate of increase in the number of workers is estimated at over 200 per cent, and the amounts given for tuberculosis relief have been doubled during the year.

Thirty-three legislatures, out of thirty-nine in session up to May 1, 1909, have been considering laws pertaining to the prevention or treatment of tuberculosis. In a large number of states legislation affecting this subject has already been enacted, and more laws will be passed before the close of the spring sessions.

San Francisco Labor Council

Synposis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held April 23, 1909.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m., President Kelly in the chair.

Application for Affiliation—From Street Railway Employees, No. 518. Moved that the application be refered to the organizing committee with instructions to report this evening; carried.

Credentials—Projecting Operators Union—M. E. Greenwald. Bay and River Steamboatmen—Harry .Hunstman. Boiler Makers, No. 25—J. Kane, vice John Spillane. Stage Employees—Wm. Quinn. Laundry Workers—Geo. Macklin, F. Graham, Lizzie Williams, Mrs. N. Wagner. Cooks—Arthur Snellgrove, vice J. D. McDonough. Waiters—Sam Taback, vice T. Geister. Brewery Workers—E. Gerber, E. Muri, vice M. Schlenker, Louis Savoye. Sugar Workers—Christ Braly, Jr. Undertakers' Assistants—C. H. Craig. Tailors—John Nelson, vice Geo. Braun. Leather Workers—R. T. Davis, vice F. T. McCabe. Pile Drivers—Jas. J. Frappier, J. B. Jones, Lewis Taylor. Street Railway Employees, No. 518—F. Fay, R. Cornelius. Delegates seated.

Communications—Filed—Letter of thanks from the secretary of second National Peace Congress for sentiments expressed. From North Point Laundry Association, requesting extension of time on matter of boycott. Sailors' Union of the Pacific stating that organization does not recognize the right of the Council to declare seats of their delegates vacant for non-attendance. From the A. F. of L., refunding over-payment of per capita tax. From Newspaper Solicitors' Union, resolution of thanks for assistance in organizing. From Electrical Workers, No. 537, excuse for absence of Delegate Kelly. From Machinists' Union enclosing donation to Box Makers' and Hatters' Unions. Refered to the Iron Trades Council—From the American District Telegraph Company, relative to fire alarm boxes for the city. Referred to Organizing Committee—From member of affiliated union calling attention to deplorable conditions of large factory in this city. From a number of newspaper carriers, requesting a hearing with a view to organizing a union. Referred to Executive Committee—From Daniel O'Connell, in relation to Geary street railroad bond issue, and proposing other charter amendments. From the Piano and Organ Workers' International Union, calling attention to swindler operating in their name. From Bro. Grant Hamilton, giving personal view and opinion of electrical workers' dispute. From Upholsterers' Union, requesting a boycott on the Crescent Feather Company. From Bartenders' Union, asking that Fernbrook Park be declared unfair. Referred to Special Committee on Home Industry and Portola Week—From Merchants' Association stating that a meeting would be held on this matter shortly. Referred to Trustee—From the California Co-Operative Meat Co., ballot for the election of directors and financial committee. A communication was received from the Box Makers' and Sawyers' Union, requesting the Council to endorse their plea to the affiliated unions for financial assistance. It was moved that the plea be endorsed and that the secretary be instructed to communicate with affiliated unions requesting them to make liberal donations; carried.

At this time the organizing committee reported that it had considered the application of Street Railway Employees, No. 518, for affiliation, and recommended that the same be accepted and the delegates seated; concurred in.

Reports of Unions—Bakers, No. 24, business improving; Latin bakeries have combined to fight union. Box Makers and Sawyers—Struck factories turning out less work than formerly; incompetent help ruining the work. Butchers—San Rafael has affiliated with this local. Laundry Workers—Business improving; have donated $25 for four weeks to box makers. Pile Drivers—Business good; jurisdictional dispute on with Local No. 78; eighteen men discharged at Mare Island navy yard and cheap labor given places. Machinists—Business improving; Metal Trades Association will close shops on machinists' holiday. Stablemen—Expect to win the dispute with the Golden Gate Stables very shortly. Cigar Makers—Business fair; many Chinese and tenement house cigars being consumed in this city; request that unionists demand the blue label on cigars and tobacco. Soap Makers—Desire information about person representing himself as selling union made soap. Street Railway Employees—Are gaining in membership; outlook very favorable; company trying to intimidate men; will continue work of organization until success is assured.

Executive Committee—The committee recommended that the invitation from the Commonwealth Club to send representative to discuss past industrial disputes be accepted, and that Council send representatives; concurred in; chair appointed Bros. Casey and Wisler. The committee also recommended the endorsement of the wage scale and agreement of Pie Bakers' Union, No. 274; concurred in.

Auditing Committee—Reported favorably on all bills and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

Label Committee—Recommended that the secretary of the Council be instructed to draw up circular letter to be sent to wholesalers and grocers, requesting them to handle union-made brooms; concurred in. In the matter of the "Wine and Spirit Bulletin" and the convention of the Model License League to be held in this city, the committee recommended that Delegates Johnson, Michelson and the secretary be authorized to visit the meeting of the Knights of the Royal Arch and confer with them on the unfair attitude of the Model License League toward organized labor. The recommendation was concurred in, and the committee so instructed.

Special Committees—The committee appointed to confer with a committee from the Building Trades Council, reported that they had met, and in accordance with the instructions of the Council had communicated our position on the matter of recall.

The committee on Technical School reported that they were seeking data on this important question, and reminded the members of the committee that they were not attending as they should.

The committee appointed to solicit subscriptions to the hatters reported progress.

Delegate McLaughlin, member of the committee on the matter of "home industry" on the proposed salt water auxiliary system, stated that it was necessary for the Iron Trades Council's committee and the other members of the Council's committee on this matter to display more active interest in regard to this important work .

Delegate Casey, member of the committee on water supply for San Francisco, again called the Council's attention to the menace that the proposed new bond issue for $10,000,000 would be to the securing of a supply of fresh water for San Francisco. He stated that he hoped the delegates would examine this matter carefully, and would use their influence to defeat the bond issue for a Civic Center.

Unfinished Business—Moved that the Council declare a boycott on the North Point Laundry Association, 1812 Powell street; carried.

New Business—Delegate McLaughlin moved that the action on the recommendation of the executive committee accepting the invitation of the Commonwealth Club be reconsidered, and that it be re-referred to the executive committee. After a very lengthy debate the question was put and the motion lost. Previous question was called for and put on the above motion.

The matter of discharge of men at Mare Island navy yard was taken up, and it was moved that the secretary be instructed to communicate with the Vallejo Central Labor Council and obtain the facts thereon, and that he be empowered to communicate with the Congressmen and Senators from California on this matter; carried.

Delegate Zimmerman, the chairman of the law and legislative committee, requested that he be allowed three weeks' leave of absence on account of leaving city; on motion the request was granted. Delegate Nolan requested permission to be absent for a period of four weeks for the same reason; permission granted.

Nominations—Nominations were called for to fill vacancy on board of directors of "Labor Clarion," Delegate Cornelius was placed in nomination; moved that nominations close, and secretary cast ballot; carried. Delegate Cornelius was declared duly elected director of "Labor Clarion."

Receipts—Beer Drivers, $8; Typographical, $54; Steam Laundry Workers, $20; Molders, $10; Tailors, $10; Milkers, $4; Waitresses, $10; Electrical Workers, No. 151, $8; Steam Fitters, $4; Box Makers and Sawyers, $6; Hatters, $6; Post Office Clerks, $4; Electrical Workers, No. 683, $8; Boat Builders, $4; Pile Drivers, $6; Bartenders, $10; Teamsters, $20; Pie Bakers, $2; Brewery Workers, No. 7, $8; Boiler Makers, No. 25, $6; Upholsterers, $6; Street Railway Employees, No. 518, $5; Pattern Makers, $6; Carriage and Wagon Workers, $4; Refund on telephone bill, $2; Tanners, $2; Horseshoers, $4; Cooks, No. 44, $12; Bootblacks, $4; Shoe Clerks, $12; Grocery Clerks, $6; donation to Unemployed League, 50c. Total, $271.70.

Expenses—Secretary, $30; postage, $3; stenographer, $20; Brown & Power, stationery, $2; Pacific Telephone Co., $15. Total, $70.

P. S.—Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label on all purchases.

Adjourned at 11:30 p. m.

Respectfully submitted,
ANDREW J. GALLAGHER, Secretary.

Dubley: "Judging from a remark Krotchett made about you, he seems to consider you a man of great determination."

Pinchpenny: "I'm surprised to hear of his saying anything complimentary. He's usually knocking me."

Dubley: "Ha! maybe that's what he's doing. He simply said you 'never gave up.'"

Patronize Home Industry and wear Union Hats

Lundstrom Hats

ARE MADE IN SAN FRANCISCO BY UNION MEN.

Four Stores:
1178 Market Street
64 Market Street
605 Kearny Street
2640 Mission St.

For Women in Union and Home

Here is the plain, matter-of-fact way it appears to "Judge," the New York weekly:

"When the time comes, now apparently rapidly approaching, when the word male is stricken from the constitution, and women are permitted to vote, we shall look for the enactment of certain labor laws of far-reaching effect. There are too many eight-hour men with twenty-four-hour wives in this country."

* * *

It is reported that in Kensington, Pa., 350 women hosiery makers met and passed resolutions urging Congress to pass the Payne tariff bill with the increased duties on hosiery, in order "to preserve American womanhood and their labor."

* * *

"No event has given such stimulus to the movement for woman suffrage as the rank injustice in the increased taxation of gloves and hosiery," says the Philadelphia "Record." "Rising from this question to greater heights the women will insist more and more on having a voice in all that concerns their welfare."

* * *

Members of the Illinois women's trade unions are working hard to get a law passed which will make eight hours the legal time for which a woman may be required to work. As usual, when labor is asking for protective legislation, the Illinois Manufacturers' Association is represented by a strong lobby, which is fighting to have the legal day made ten hours. The manufacturers are even protesting that they are very careful to create such working conditions as are beneficial to the health of the women employees. This contention was laughed to scorn by Agnes Nestor, general secretary of the Glove Workers' Union. She contended that the manufacturers care nothing for the health of the women employees if they can be made to do the required amount of work. John M. Glenn, chief legislative agent for the Illinois Manufacturers' Association, declared that a reduction of hours meant lower wages. This was denied by Jane Addams of Chicago. Senator Jones, chairman of the committee which reported the bill to the senate, took Glenn to task at one time and told him to stop his bullyragging.

* * *

Mrs. Frank J. Shuler, Buffalo, N. Y., has devised a new variety of the suffrage postcard—a card white on the front, yellow on the back, with a "Votes for Women" girl in white on yellow ground.

* * *

Women are in a splendid position to aid the movement by insisting upon union goods and members of organized labor to handle them in the various capacities of industrial life. This fact cannot be too strongly impressed on the collective mind, but it is lost unless the individual makes the application personal.

* * *

Mrs. William Northrup McMillan, the St. Louis woman who will assist her husband in entertaining ex-President Roosevelt when he reaches their famous Jara farm in East Africa, has written several books on life in Africa.

* * *

Chicago women settlement workers are fighting to save David Anderson, nineteen-year-old murderer, from hanging.

* * *

Dr. Clara M. Moore of Denver has been appointed physician of the woman's department of the State Hospital for the Insane at Pueblo.

* * *

"Sir, your wife has eloped with the chauffeur."

"Confound that scamp! And I told him not to use my automobile to give rides to his lady friends."

Household Hints and Recipes.

For Small Articles.—A quick way of laundering napkins, doilies, ties, etc., a way which gives no trouble with starching and drying, is, first wash the article, then dip for about two seconds in a dipper of boiling water. Immediately iron them out with a very hot iron, and find them as stiff as though starched and looking like new.

Embroidered Net.—An exceedingly pretty touch is given the hand-embroidered waist by basting a fine net under certain figures before embroidering them, cutting out the material afterward so that the figures appear to be of embroidered net.

Care of Milk.—Milk absorbs odors very readily, hence care should be taken to tightly cover it before it is put into the refrigerator. It is the best plan not to remove the milk from the original bottle except when needed for immediate use.

Simple Cure for Cold.—When one is threatened with a cold, if spirits of camphor are used at once they will break it up. Rub the chest with the camphor, inhale it from a cloth and take one drop in a teaspoonful of water about every half hour.

Cream Serge Suits.—The cream serge skirt and coat suit has made its appearance again, with but slight alterations from last year's models. The woven self stripe is preferred to the plain goods, by reason of novelty.

Tomato Sauce.—Bake your tomatoes in a slow oven. When done, pulp them through a sieve, and for every pound of tomatoes put a quart of chili vinegar; one ounce each of sliced shallot and garlic; half an ounce of ground pepper (white preferably), and half an ounce of salt. Boil till all is soft, and rub through a sieve. Weigh, and for every pound of liquid allow the juice of three lemons. Boil again till of the consistency of cream, and when cold bottle and put in a dark cupboard.

Cauliflower.—Cook cauliflower in milk and water, a little more than half water. The vegetable will become very white and have a much richer flavor than when cooked in water alone. Dress it with drawn butter, pepper, salt and a dash of lemon juice, and you have a most palatable dish.

Strong Paste.—By putting a teaspoon of sugar into a quart of paste it will fasten labels as securely to tin cans as to wood. Housekeepers may save themselves much annoyance in the loss of labels from their fruit cans when putting up their own fruit by remembering this.

Uses for Salt Sack.

Don't throw away the salt bags. They are available for many purposes. Wash them clean, dry them and lay in one of the pantry drawers as soon as they are emptied.

Some of the bags may be ripped open and the thin material will be found just the thing to lay over a mustard poultice.

In case the water is muddy, slip one of the bags over the faucet, secure with a rubber band, and you will be saved the trouble of straining the water.

The regulation jelly bag is of flannel, but the cotton salt bag is a good substitute, and if washed each time after using, may be made to last a long time.

They make excellent bath bags when filled with bran and pulverized soap.

In making pickles, enclose the spices in one of these bags and tie loosely; then when the vinegar is sufficiently flavored the bag may be removed.

UNION MEN!

CUSTOM TAILORS UNION LABEL 1883 1898

We wish to announce that ALL of OUR GARMENTS are made in OUR own MODERN WORKSHOP, BY SKILLED UNION MECHANICS, and the PRICE IS NO HIGHER than the non-union firm. Let us MAKE your

Spring Suit!

Kelleher & Browne

The Irish Tailors

Seventh and Market Streets

Pioneers of the Union Label in this City

Open Saturday Evenings Until 10 o'Clock



James A. Sorensen
Pres. and Treas.
14K, 18K, 22K WEDDING RINGS

Sorensen Co.
Reliable Jewelers and Opticians

Eyes Examined FREE by Expert Optician.

Largest and finest assortment in Diamonds, Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silverware, Cut Glass, Opera Glasses, Umbrellas and Silver Novelties.

715 Market St., next Call Bldg.
2593 Mission St., near 22d.

All watch repairing warranted for 2 years.

James G. Maguire

Attorney-at-Law

Suite 612 Humboldt Bank Building

UNION



MADE!!

Wallenstein & Frost

824 Market Street, Opp. 4th.

Union Made Suits

HAND TAILORED

$15 to $25

News Gleaned Among the Unions

There is a movement gaining headway to reduce the wages of the box makers and sawyers. This should be fought vigorously. The organization is still having trouble with a couple of shops, and in another column will be found an appeal for financial assistance that should receive support. Just as soon as a union loses ground, or the employer thinks it is on the down grade, there is oft-times a reduction of wages contemplated or lengthening of hours broached. The union is a pretty good institution after all.

* * *

W. L. Wilson will represent the web pressmen at the Omaha convention. There was a close contest for the honor.

* * *

The stationary firemen have donated $10 to the box makers and sawyers, and, in response to the appeal of a committee from the Labor Council, have acted favorably on a proposal to contribute 10 cents a member each month for the hatters.

* * *

Give the committee of the central body your loyal support when it appears in behalf of the hatters. Their fight rests on a label basis. Ten cents a month from the hundreds of thousands in the labor movement throughout the country would amount in the aggregate to enough to furnish the sinews of war. The strikers are standing firm, and it has been found impossible to replace them.

* * *

Andrew J. Gallagher was appointed as the third member of the committee to appear before the Commonwealth Club to discuss industrial conditions. R. I. Wisler and Michael Casey are the other two members.

* * *

An effort to aid unemployed women is very timely. E. L. Reguin is active in this endeavor. There is no more difficult task to face than to try and help women without either friends of employment.

* * *

J. J. Sullivan, president of the Steam Fitters' and Helpers' International Union, is in the city. He came by way of Southern California, and is looking after the interests of his organization.

* * *

The molders have decided that members must pay their dues in person. The object is to increase attendance at the meetings. A donation of $25 was given to the box makers and sawyers last Tuesday evening. John I. Nolan left for Cincinnati on Wednesday afternoon to attend the meetings of the executive board of the International Molders' Union. He expects to be out of town for three of four weeks.

* * *

The beer wagon drivers dropped their dimes into a pool for the hatters, with the result that a check for the substantial sum of $45 was forwarded to New York.

* * *

The barbers have aided the box makers and sawyers. They report that unionists should call for their shop card, and only patronize those establishments possessing it.

* * *

The bakers have been cited to appear in court over a boycott now pending on an unfair house. It is proposed to bring French bread from the union bakery in San Jose if no settlement is reached in San Francisco within a reasonable time.

* * *

The suspender workers will hold a meeting in the Labor Temple next Tuesday night.

Last Monday evening ten men joined the organization of newspaper solicitors. A committee was appointed to urge unions to ask their members to demand the card. Another committee on by-laws was named. A donation to the hatters was made, and more money will be forthcoming.

* * *

At the tailors' meeting next Monday night there will be a special order of business to elect delegates to the Buffalo convention next August. Two employers have signed the scale of No. 2 during the week, and the "independents" are fast losing their independence.

* * *

The cigar makers are disappointed at the refusal of local liquor men to handle exclusively home-industry union cigars.

* * *

The press feeders and assistants will give their ball in the Auditorium Annex on Saturday evening, May 15th.

* * *

Ten dollars was donated to the box makers and sawyers by the bartenders during the week, and $28 to sick members.

* * *

The Iron Trades Council reports that all the contracts but one entered into by the Sausalito authorities were awarded to local concerns.

* * *

W. R. Gibson of Carpenters' Union, No. 483, is receiving the congratulations of his friends on his marriage. The "Labor Clarion" joins in good wishes, for Mr. Gibson, as a delegate to sessions of the California State Federation of Labor, has a wide circle of union acquaintances.

* * *

The gas workers have voted to assess members for the benefit of the hatters. A donation was made to the box makers and sawyers. A baseball nine is one of the treasured prizes of the gas workers.

* * *

Many of the unions have elected delegates to the convention of the Anti-Jap Laundry League on Sunday, May 9th. There will be two sessions —one in the morning and the other in the afternoon.

Frederick Fay and Richard Cornelius were seated in the Labor Council last Friday night as delegates from the new Carmen's Union. Mr. Cornelius was elected a director of the "Labor Clarion."

* * *

The employers are going to further the May Day celebration of the machinists. The April issue of the "Monthly News-Letter," the publication of the Metal Trades Association, says: "Attend the machinists' picnic on May Day."

* * *

Miss Margaret C. Dailey of the garment workers left for Portland last Friday evening. She was escorted over the bay by the officers of the local union.

* * *

The soap, soda and candle workers report that a stranger is trying to sell a soap purporting to be union made. He isn't telling the truth.

* * *

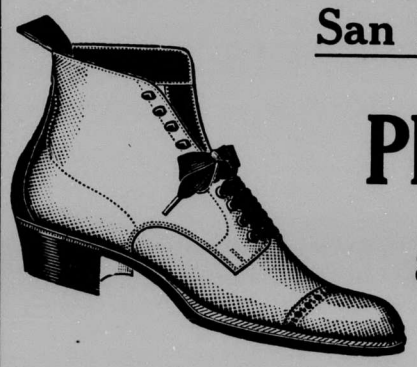
The waitresses are making excellent headway. A large number of applications are in hand, and several were initiated at the last meeting.

Pure and clean cigar clippings, for smoking or chewing, from our own factory, 40 cents per pound. Thrane Bros., 1800 Market street. ***



And They Are
Union Made
Columbia Outfitting Co.
2350 Mission Street, bet. 19th and 20th

Most Business Men
LIKE GOOD
OFFICE STATIONERY.
Regal Typewriter Papers
(124 KINDS)
REPRESENT THE MAXIMUM OF QUALITY
WITH THE MINIMUM OF COST
All Office Supply People



San Francisco's Union Shoe Store
... B. KATSCHINSKI ...
Philadelphia Shoe Co.
THE GREATEST SHOE HOUSE IN THE WEST
825 Market Street Between Fourth and Fifth opp. Stockton St.

UNION MEN—READ THIS

¶READ AND LEARN—This will tell you where to buy UNION STAMPED SHOES, sold by UNION CLERKS, in a UNION STORE!

¶We sell more UNION STAMPED SHOES than all the other shoe stores in the city combined, and we sell them at prices that are from 50c to $2.00 a pair less than what you pay elsewhere for inferior grades of SWEAT-SHOP, NON-UNION MADE SHOES.

The Union Stamp on a Shoe Means Good Leathers, Made into Good Shoes, by Honest, Skilled Labor.

We also carry complete lines of Infants', Children's, Boys' and Women's Shoes.

"It Will Pay You To Let Us Shoe You"

Men's Working Shoes
UNION STAMPED
$1.50 to $3.50

Men's Dress Shoes
UNION STAMPED
$2.50 to $5.00

Labor Council—Alameda County

Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held April 26, 1909.

Meeting called to order at 8:20 p. m., President William Spooner in the chair. Minutes of previous meting read and approved.

Communications—From Building Trades Council, in reference to a proposed "Trade-Union Directory," stating that they had not endorsed same, and asking Central Labor Council to do likewise; referred to new business. From Cooks and Waiters, notifying Council of their intention to move out of Council building; filed. From Chamber of Commerce notifying Council of meeting of "Progress and Prosperity Committee;" filed.

Bills—A. M. Thompson, $30; janitor, $8; State Federation of Labor, $3; American Federation of Labor, $3; C. J. Curran, $22.50. Ordered paid.

Reports of Unions—Boot and Shoe Workers—Members of Carmen's Union are patronizing non-union shop on Twelfth street; just across street is a union shop. Reported that tobacco trust had absorbed manufacturers of "Queen Quality" and "Gold Crumbs" smoking tobaccos, and that same are no longer union tobacco. Cigar Makers—Only fifteen men employed; called upon all union men to insist upon home-produced union cigars. Teamsters—Fight still on with Bekin's Van & Storage Co. and American Fuel Co.

Report of Executive Board—Recommend that matter of letter to Manager Miller of Idora Park, in regard to securing Park for Labor Day, be referred back to executive board; concurred in. Recommend that request of stage employees that section 3 of their trade rules in regard to class C houses be endorsed by Council; concurred in. Recommend that Brothers Sefton and Thompson be selected as speakers at Young Men's League at Dr. Brown's church; concurred in. Recommend that matter of ventilation of Council hall be deferred pending answer of communication to Landlord Havens; concurred in.

Committee appointed to visit Building Trades Council in regard to appointing fraternal delegates asked for further time; granted.

Election of Officers—President, William Spooner; First Vice-President, A. W. Brinkmier; Second Vice-President, N. E. Matthews; Recording Secretary, A. M. Thompson; Financial Secretary, C. J. Curran; Sergeant-at-Arms, J. Bell; Business Representative, A. M. Thompson; Executive Board, H. B. Andrews, A. W. Sefton, F. C. Joslyn, William Heyne, W. E. Castro and J. J. Matthewson.

New Business—Communication from Building Trades Council referring to "Trade Union Directory" was again read, and action on same was laid over to next meeting of the Council. It was ordered that a communication be sent to manager of Macdonough theater requesting that the Japanese employed there be discharged and a white man employed in his place. Decided that a communication be sent to board of education requesting that they desist from employing Japanese as janitors in schools.

Report of Business Representative—Forum Cafe still unorganized, but some headway has been made as to bartenders. Moving Picture Operators had placed pickets on Bijou Dream and Marlowe Theaters; report accepted.

Report of Financial Secretary—Carmen, $37.50; Iron, Tin and Steel Workers, $19.55; Blacksmiths, $2; Gas Workers, $7; Molders, $7. Total, $73.05.

P. S.—Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label on all purchases.

Meeting adjourned at 10:30 p. m.

F. C. JOSLYN, Recording Secretary.

"Is there any redeeming feature about these tube gowns?"

"Well," replied the trolley magnate, "they pack well in a car."

VALLEJO TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL.

Synopsis of the Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held April 23, 1909.

Called to order at 8 p. m., President G. M. Jewett in the chair. Minutes of the previous meeting read and approved.

Credentials—Plumbers—A. F. Jackson. Barbers—J. F. O'Donnell.

Communications—From Piano Workers of America, stating that a swindler representing an unfair piano was abroad seeking the aid of labor organizations; referred to delegates. From Laborers' Protective Union of Roswell, N. M., requesting contributions to aid in prosecuting a contractor who had murdered one of their members; referred to delegates.

Reports of Unions—Musicians—Initiated one. Federal—Have three applications. Bartenders—Will hold picnic June 20th. Cooks and Waiters—Will meet in special session to consider wage scale.

Reports of Committees—Executive and Organizing—Are progressing in organization of butchers and blacksmiths, recommend that Robert McQuarrie's name be removed from unfair list, he having unionized; concurred in. Recommended that the printed unfair lists be supplied each delegate to be read at every meeting of his union; concurred in. Labor Day Committee—Making good progress, called meeting for April 28th.

New Business—Question of electing a new label committee deferred until next meeting. On motion, being referred back from executive committee, P. McDonald, cement worker, was placed on the unfair list. Question of eligibility of new fire chief referred to law and legislative committee.

P. S.—All members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label on all purchases.

FRANK M. WYNKOOP, Correspondent.

IN MIRTHFUL STRAIN.

"Speaking of strange discoveries in surgery, professor, I am reminded of an operation I performed in which I found the vermiform appendix in a very unusual place."

"You arouse my curiosity, doctor. Where did you find it, attached to the colon instead of the caecum?"

"No, I found it in a bottle of alcohol in my office. You see, I had forgotten that I had removed it during a former operation."

* * *

"Could youse give dat gent at de gate a small handout, mum?"

"Why doesn't he ask for himself?"

"Oh, it's up to me to do dat. I'm his social secretary."

* * *

"I wonder," said the sweet young thing, "why a man is always frightened when he proposes?"

"That," said the chronic bachelor, "is the work of his guardian angel trying to hold him back."

* * *

Down in Alabama," said John D. Fearhake, "there's a deputy marshal who doesn't let any such trifles as extradition laws stop him. Term of court was about to begin at one time, and a gentleman who was out on bail was reported to be enjoying himself over in Georgia. Deputy Jim went after him. Next day he telegraphed the judge: 'I have persuaded him to come.' A few days later he rode into town on a mule, leading his prisoner, tied up snugly with a clothes-line. The prisoner looked as if he had seen hard service.

"'Why, for heaven's sake, Jim,' said the judge, you didn't make him walk all the way from Georgia, did you?'

"'No,' said Jim.

"'I hoped not,' said the judge.

"'No,' said Jim, 'part of the way I drug him, and when we came to the Tallaroosa river, he swum.'"



SEE that the Bartender who waits on you wears one of these Buttons. The Color for April, Black on Orange

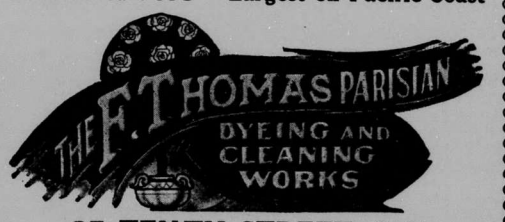
S. N. WOOD & CO.
Union Made Clothing
From MAKER to WEARER



This is the Label of the Journeymen
Tailors' Union
OF AMERICA used on Custom-made Clothing

The following named custom tailoring firms are entitled to use the Union Label of the Journeymen Tailors' Union of America:
Kelleher & Browne, 11-15 Seventh St.
Abe Jacobs, 1005 Market St.
Armstrong & Levy, 44 Eddy St.
Nate Levy, 1020 Fillmore St.
Rosenblum & Abraham, 937 Market St.
L. J. Borck, 93 Eddy St.
O'Connor, 132 Van Ness Ave.
P. Gilligan, Mission St. at 20th.
Dixon & McCrystle, 219 Kearny St.
McDonald & Collett, 2184 Mission St.; also 741 Market St.
Broadway Tailors, 1753 O'Farrell St.
T. P. O'Dowd, 174 Church St.
H. LeBaron Smith, 756 Golden Gate Ave.
Charles Lyons, 1432 Fillmore; 731 Van Ness Ave., and 771 Market St.
W. F. Peters, 3040 Mission St.
A. H. Behm, 3030 24th St.
Jausatits & Kainen, Room 509, Humboldt Bank Bldg.
Joe Fass, 2977 Mission St.
Martin Bros., Humboldt Bank Bldg.
Asher Bros., 1150 Market St.
J. Dresner, 1188 McAllister St.
Thos. J. Davis, 926 Market St.
M. Weiner, 3005 16th St.
Neuhaus & Co., 506 Market St.
H. Levy, 3027 16th St.
Peterson & Harrison, 2756 Mission St.
J. J. Sword, 3013 24th St.
S. Jones, 2873 16th St.
C. L. Braun, 303 Noe St.
Ryan Bros., 2469 Mission St.
Pacific Avenue Tailors, 1608 Pacific Ave.
M. E. Kelly, 1219 Fillmore St.
T. Goulding, 3246 Eighteenth St.

Established 1853 **Largest on Pacific Coast**



27 TENTH STREET, S. F.
Branches: 1158 McAllister Street, S. F.
1348 Van Ness Avenue, S. F.
1164 Broadway, Oakland.
Highest Class Work
Moderate Prices
Quick Delivery
Blankets and Curtains Cleaned by Antiseptic Process.
Men's Suits in 48 Hours
PHONE US—MARKET 1620

Make a Home of Your Own
We wish you could see the splendid home outfits we are displaying in our store, find out how low the prices are, and how easy it is to furnish your home on our credit plan. All you have to do is come in here, choose what you want, pay a little down and then put your name on our books and afterwards make payments as you wish.
$1.00 a week
The Abrams Co.
1053 MARKET ST.

ALLIED PRINTING TRADES COUNCIL.

ALLIED PRINTING TRADES UNION LABEL COUNCIL SAN FRANCISCO CAL.

LIST OF UNION OFFICES.

*Linotype Machines.
†Monotype Machines.
‡Simplex Machines.

(2) Abbott, F. H., 545-547 Mission.
(116) Althof & Bahls, 330 Jackson.
(37) Altvater Printing Co., 2565 Mission.
(52) American Printing Co., 88 First.
(79) Arrow Printing Co., 2325 California.
(1) Art Printery, The, 1208 Golden Gate Ave.
(172) Automatic Printing Co., 410 Sacramento.
(48) Baldwin-Rooney Printing Co., 166 Valencia.
(185) Banister & Oster, 320 McAllister.
(7) *Barry, Jas. H. Co., 1122-1124 Mission.
(16) Bartow, J. S., 88 First.
(82) Baumann Printing Co., 120 Church.
(73) *Belcher & Phillips, 509-511 Howard.
(6) Benson, Charles W., 1134 Tennessee.
(14) Ben Franklin Press, 184 Erie.
(139) Bien, San Francisco (Danish - Norwegian) 643 Stevenson.
(89) Boehme & Mecready, 513½ Octavia.
(99) *Bolte & Braden, 50 Main.
(202) *Bonnington, F. J. & Co., 809 Mission.
(196) Borgel & Downie, 718 Mission.
(104) Britton & Rey, 215 Bay.
(166) Brower-Morse Co., 136 Fern Ave.
(93) Brown & Power, 327 California.
(3) *Brunt, Walter N. Co., 860 Mission.
(4) Buckley & Curtin, 38 Mint Ave.
(8) *Bulletin, The, 767 Market.
(176) California Press, 50 Main.
(10) *†Calkins Newspaper Syndicate, Battery and Commercial.
(11) *Call, The, Third and Market.
(71) Canessa Printing Co., 635 Montgomery.
(90) †Carlisle, A. & Co., 251-253 Bush.
(39) Collins, C. J., 3358 Twenty-second.
(97) Commercial Art Co., 53 Third.
(206) Cottle Printing Co.,, 2589 Mission.
(40) *Chronicle, The, Market and Kearny.
(41) Coast Seamen's Journal, 44-46 East.
(142) *†Crocker, H. S. & Co., 230-240 Brannan.
(25) *Daily News, Ninth near Folsom.
(157) Davis, H. L., 1552 Eddy.
(12) Dettner Press, 451 Bush.
(179) *Donaldson & Moir, 330 Jackson.
(46) Eastman & Co., 2792 Pine.
(54) Elite Printing Co., 897 Valencia.
(62) Eureka Press, Inc., 718 Mission.
(42) *Examiner, The, Folsom & Spear.
(53) Foster & Ten Boesch, 340 Howard.
(101) Francis-Valentine Co., 285 Thirteenth.
(180) Frank Printing Co., 1353 Post.
(203) *Franklin Linotype Co., 509 Sansome.
(78) Gabriel-Meyerfield Co., Battery and Sacramento.
(121) *German Demokrat, 51 Third.
(75) Gille Co., 2257 Mission.
(56) *Gilmartin & Co., Ecker and Stevenson.
(201) *Globe, Evening, Battery and Commercial.
(188) Globe Press, 3249 Twenty-third.
(17) Golden State Printing Co., 1842 Sutter.
(140) Goldwin Printing Co., 1757 Mission.
(193) Gregory, E. L., 245 Drumm.
(190) Griffith, E. B., 581 Valencia.
(122) Guedet Printing Co., 966 Market.
(127) *Halle & Scott, 68 Fremont.
(36) Hanak Hargens Co., 562 Fulton.
(20) Hancock Bros., 227 Bush.
(158) †Hanson Printing Co., 259 Natoma.
(19) *Hicks-Judd Co., 270-284 Valencia.
(47) Hughes, E. C. Co., 725 Folsom.
(150) *International Printing Co., 330 Jackson.
(66) Jalumstein Printing Co., 514 Turk.
(98) Janssen Printing Co., 533 Mission.
(124) Johnson & Twilley, 1272 Folsom.
(21) Labor Clarion, 316 Fourteenth.
(111) Lafontaine, J. R., 243 Minna.
(168) Lanson & Lauray, 1216 Stockton.
(50) Latham & Swallow, 510 Clay.
(141) *La Voce del Popolo, 641 Stevenson.
(57) *Leader, The, 643 Stevenson.
(118) Levingston, L., 640 Commercial.
(108) Levison Printing Co., 1540 California.
(45) Liss, H. C., 500 Utah.
(44) Lynch, James T., 28-30 Van Ness Avenue.
(102) Mackey & McMahon, Brady and W. Mission.
(175) Marnell & Co., 77 Fourth.
(174) *Marshall Press, 809 Mission.
(23) Majestic Press, 315 Hayes.
(205) Mayer Printing Co., 164 Sanchez.
(22) Mitchell, John J., 52 Second.
(58) Monahan, John, 311 Battery.
(24) Morris Travers Press, Commercial and Front
(159) McCracken Printing Co., 806 Laguna.
(55) McNeil Bros., 788 McAllister.
(91) McNicoll, John R., 532 Commercial.
(65) *Murdock Press, The, 68 Fremont.
(115) *Mysell-Rollins Co., 22 Clay.
(105) *Neal Publishing Co., 66 Fremont.
(43) Nevin, C. W., 916 Howard.
(86) O. K. Printing Co., 2299 Bush.
(144) Organized Labor, 1122 Mission.
(59) Pacific Heights Printery, 2484 Sacramento.
(81) *Pernau Publishing Co., 423 Hayes.
(70) *†Phillips & Van Orden, 509-511 Howard.
(110) Phillips, Wm., 712 Sansome.
(60) *Post, The Evening, 992 Valencia.
(109) Primo Press, 67 First.
(143) Progress Printing Co., 1004 Devisadero.
(64) Richmond Banner, The, 320 Sixth Avenue.
(61) *Recorder, The, 643 Stevenson.
(26) Roesch Co., Louis, Fifteenth and Mission.
(83) Samuel, Wm., 16 Larkin.
(30) Sanders Printing Co., 443 Pine.
(145) ‡San Francisco Newspaper Union, 818 Mission.
(84) ‡San Rafael Independent, San Rafael, Cal.
(194) San Rafael Tocsin, San Rafael, Cal.
(154) Schwabacher-Frey Co., Folsom near Second.
(125) *Shanley Co., The, 6 Ritch.
(13) *Shannon-Conmy Printing Co., 509 Sansome.
(152) South City Printing Co., South San Francisco.
(31) Springer & Co., 1039 Market.
(28) *Stanley-Taylor Co., 554 Bryant.
(29) Standard Printing Co., 324 Clay.
(88) Stewart Printing Co., 480 Turk.
(49) Stockwitz Printing Co., 1118 Turk.
(63) Telegraph Press, 66 Turk.
(149) Terry Printing Co., 3410 Nineteenth.
(187) *Town Talk, 88 First.
(163) Union Lithograph Co., 741 Harrison.
(177) United Presbyterian Press, 1074 Guerrero.
(85) Upton Bros. & Dalzelle, 115 Welch.
(171) Upham, Isaac Co., Seventeenth and Folsom.
(33) *Van Cott, W. S., 88 First.
(35) Wale Printing Co., Fillmore and Bush.
(161) Western Press, Inc., 3211 Sixteenth.
(34) Williams, Jos., 1215 Turk.
(189) *Williams Printing Co., 406 Sutter.
(112) Wolff, Louis A., 64 Elgin Park.

BOOKBINDERS.

(2) Abbott, F. H., 545-547 Mission.
(116) Althof & Bahls, 330 Jackson.
(128) Barry, Ed., 508 Commercial.
(104) Britton & Rey, 215 Bay.
(93) Brown & Power Co., 327 California
(142) Crocker Co., H. S., 230-240 Brannan.
(56) Gilmartin Co., Ecker and Stevenson.
(19) Hicks-Judd Co., 270-284 Valencia.
(47) Hughes, E. C., 725 Folsom.
(100) Kitchen, Jno. & Co., 67 First.
(132) McIntyre, Jno. B., 1165 Howard.
(131) Malloye, Frank & Co., 251-253 Bush.
(115) Mysell-Rollins Co., 22 Clay.
(105) Neal Publishing Co., 66 Fremont.
(110) Phillips, Wm., 712 Sansome.
(154) Schwabacher-Frey Co., Folsom near Second.
(47) Slater, J. A., 725 Folsom.
(28) Stanley-Taylor Co., 554 Bryant.
(132) Thumbler & Rutherford, 721-723 Larkin.
(163) Union Lithograph Co., 741 Harrison.
(171) Upham, Isaac Co., Seventeenth and Folsom.
(85) Upton Bros. & Dalzelle, 115 Welch.
(133) Webster, Fred, Ecker and Stevenson.

PHOTO ENGRAVERS.

(52) Attwood-Hinkins, 547 Montgomery.
(27) Bingley, L. B., 1076 Howard.
(37) Brown, Wm., Engraving Co., 140 Second.
(36) California Photo Engraving Co., 141 Valencia
(30) Calkins Newspaper Syndicate, Commercial and Battery.
(29) Commercial Art Co., 53 Third.
(28) Phoenix Photo-Engraving Co., 557 Clay.
(44) Sierra Engraving Co., Commercial and Front
(38) Western Process Eng. Co., 369 Natoma.

ELECTROTYPERS AND STEREOTYPERS.

Calkins Newspaper Syndicate, Commercial and Battery.
Hoffschneider Bros., 138 Second.

MAILERS.

Rightway Mailing Agency, 391 Jessie.

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this list out and post it at home:

American Tobacco Company.
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Co.
Bekin Van & Storage Company.
Brockton Shoe Company, 1025 Fillmore.
Butterick patterns and publications.
Capitol Restaurant, 726 Turk.
Carson Glove Company, San Rafael, Cal.
Clark's Bakery, 439 Van Ness Avenue.
Golden Gate Stables, 806 Buchanan.
Gunst, M. A., Cigar Stores.
Hart, M., furnishing goods, 1548 Fillmore.
Moraghan Oyster Company.
National Biscuit Company of Chicago products.
North Point Laundry Association, 1812 Powell.
Pacific Oil and Lead Works, 155 Townsend.
Sutro Baths.
Terminus Barber Shop, 16 Market.
United Cigar Stores.

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the Central Labor Council of Alameda County. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this list out and post it at home:

American Fuel Co.
Barber Shop, 471 8th street.
Becker Markets, 908 Washington and 519 13th streets.
Bekin Van and Storage Company.
Busy Bee Shoe Shop, 11th street, between Broadway and Franklin.
Eagle Box Factory.
Holstrom, horseshoer, 1320 San Pablo avenue.
Pike Woolen Mills, tailors.
Renacker, tailor, 418 San Pablo avenue.

Chew Banker, the Clean Tobacco. ***

TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS.

Last Sunday's meeting was well attended. The main business was the nomination of officers. A debate took place on the number of delegates to send to the I. T. U. convention in St. Joe next August. Those who prefer to see two men selected won the day. The following are the nominees: President, J. L. Brown, George A. Tracy, H. L. White; first vice-president, Philip Johnson; second vice-president, P. H. Desmond; secretary-treasurer, L. F. Compton, L. Michelson; member of executive committee, W. A. Gallagher, M. S. Rockwell; trustee, Will J. French; reading clerk, Mrs. C. E. Hawkes; sergeant-at-arms, D. G. Lewis; delegates to International Typographical Union, W. J. Higgins, W. J. White; alternate delegates, D. James Bruce, D. S. White; delegates to Allied Printing Trades Council, P. H. Desmond, L. Michelson; deelgates to Labor Council, L. F. Compton, W. D. Davis, H. L. White, Mark Wayman, C. H. Parker, L. Michelson, Philip Johnson, Will J. French, George A. Tracy, J. K. Phillips, B. Schonoff, George Miniñe; delegates to Asiatic Exclusion League, C. B. Crawford, C. H. Parker, J. K. Phillips; auditing committee, W. H. S. Gavin, W. Lyle Slocum, Harry Lambert.

By a unanimous vote it was decided to levy an assessment of ten cents a month per member on those earning over $30, for the hatters.

At the next meeting, to be held Sunday, May 30th, a special order of business will be memorial exercises for the union dead, in accordance with the recommendation of the International. The time set is 2 o'clock. President George A. Tracy will deliver the address.

A report was presented in behalf of the label committee on the Model License League and the non-union publication known as the "Wine and Spirit Bulletin." Other printing for the League is produced under unfair conditions. President Tracy and Oragnizer George E. Mitchell were selected to appear before the Royal Arch in company with a delegation from the Labor Council to urge that pressure be brought to bear on the League to induce a change of policy.

Bookbinders' Union, No. 31, asked that all blank and stock books used by No. 21 shall bear their label. The request was unanimously agreed to.

An amendment striking out the provision in the election laws requiring that a tabulated vote be printed after each election was adopted.

W. A. Gallagher offered the following: "Resolved, that it is the sense of San Francisco Typographical Union, No. 21, that 24,000 ems of straight linotype composition, of the simplest kind, is a fair output for seven and one-half hours' time." This resolution was made a special order of business immediately after initiation at the May meeting, and the executive committee was instructed to secure data from other cities.

Applications were received from Thos. H. Dawson and E. J. Fletcher for full membership, and Alfred Olwell for apprentice membership. Lillian C. Nolan was permitted to withdraw her application without prejudice. One month's further time was granted in the case of Lorne A. Avey. Miss Ona Sloper and Alden Hearn were transferred from the apprentice roll to the active list. Harry Monahan and George Davison were duly elected to membership and initiated.

The scale committee reported at length on the decision rendered by the National Board of Arbitration, reviewed the proceedings, and quoted letters accepting the scale from newspaper proprietors not affiliated with the Publishers' Association. The union adopted a recommendation to have the new rate apply to all offices—book and job, as well as newspaper.

A committee of three will be appointed to revise the constitution, by-laws and scale of prices.

The secretary-treasurer reported in detail the financial transactions of the office for the month Sixty-six cards were deposited during the month, and fifty-eight withdrawn.

DIRECTORY OF UNIONS

Labor Council—Meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at 316 Fourteenth street. Secretary's office and headquarters, San Francisco Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth street. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets at headquarters every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Organizing Committee meets at headquarters on first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Label Committee meets at headquarters on second and fourth Wednesdays. Law and Legislative Committee meets at call of chairman. Headquarters phone, Market 2853.

Baggage Messengers—Meet 2d Mondays, 92 Steuart.
Bakers, No. 24—Meet at headquarters, 1st and 3d Saturdays, 1791 Mission.
Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Sundays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
Bakers (Cracker), No. 125—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Garibaldi Hall, Broadway, between Kearny and Montgomery.
Bakers (Pie)—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Mission Turner Hall, 18th and Valencia.
Barbers—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, 343 Van Ness Ave.
Barber Shop Porters and Bath House Employees—2d Wednesdays, 214 Guerrero.
Bartenders, No. 41—Meet Mondays, 1213 Market.
Bay and River Steamboatmen—Hdqrs., 51 Steuart.
Blacksmiths (Ship and Machine), No. 168—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.
Blacksmiths' Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
Boiler Makers, No. 205—Tuesdays, 1180 Kentucky.
Boiler Makers, No. 25—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Roesch Hall, 15th and Mission.
Bookbinders, No. 31—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple, 14th and Guerrero.
Boot and Shoe Cutters—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, 8:30 p. m., Moseback's Hall.
Boot and Shoe Workers, No. 216—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Mangel's Hall, 24th and Folsom.
Bootblacks—1st and 3d Sundays, Garibaldi Hall.
Brewery Workmen, No. 7—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, 177 Capp.
Beer Drivers, No. 227—Headquarters, 177 Capp; meet 2d and 4th Thursdays.
Beer Bottlers, No. 293—Headquarters, 177 Capp; meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at headquarters.
Broom Makers—3d Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.
Box Makers and Sawyers—1st and 3d Tuesdays, 177 Capp.
Butchers—Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 314 14th.
Boat Builders—2d and 4th Fridays—Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth.
Bottle Caners—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Council Hall.
Carriage and Wagon Workers—1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
Cigar Makers—Headquarters, 316 14th; meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
Cloak Makers—Headquarters, 1638 Eddy; meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays.
Cloth Hat and Cap Makers, No. 9—G. Brachman, 1142 Turk.
Cemetery Employes, — 1st and 3d Wednesdays Wolf's Hall, Ocean View.
Cooks' Helpers—Headquarters, 395 Franklin; meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays.
Coopers (Machine)—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
Coopers, No. 65—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
Cooks, No. 44—Meet Thursdays, 8 p. m., headquarters, 590 Eddy.
Drug Clerks, No. 472—Meet Fridays at 9 p. m., at 343 Van Ness Ave.
Electrical Workers, No. 633—Meet Mondays, 395 Franklin.
Electrical Workers, No. 151—Meet Thursdays, 395 Franklin.
Electrical Workers, No. 537—Meet Wednesdays, 46 Steuart.
Garment Workers, No. 131—Headquarters, 316 14th; meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.
Garment Cutters — Twin Peaks Hall, 1st and 3d Wednesdays.
Gas Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays; Labor Temple, 316 14th.
Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.
Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.
Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st and 3d Sundays; office, 343 Van Ness Ave.
Hackmen—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.
Horseshoers—2d and 4th Thursdays, 182 Church.
Hatters—C. Davis, Secy., 1178 Market.
Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 124 Fulton.
Janitors—Meet 1st Monday and 3d Sunday (10:30 a. m.), Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Van Ness Hall, 222 Van Ness Ave.
Leather Workers on Horse Goods—1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Temple, 14th and Guerrero.
Machinists, No. 68—Headquarters, 228 Oak; meet Wednesdays.
Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge, No. 1—J. Raymond Hooper, Secy., 842 Fulton.
Machine Hands—2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.
Mailers—Labor Bureau Association Hall, 677 McAllister; 4th Monday.
Molders, No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.
Molders' Auxiliary—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.
Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays; Veterans' Hall, 431 Duboce Ave.
Milkers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at headquarters, Helvetia Hall, 3964 Mission.
Milk Wagon Drivers—Wednesdays, 177 Capp.
Moving Picture Projecting Machine Operators, No. 162—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, 68 Haight.
Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.
Newspaper Solicitors, No. 12,766—Jas. Moran, Secy.; 1164 O'Farrell.
Pavers, No. 18—Meet 1st Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
Paste Makers—1st and 3d Sundays, 441 Broadway.
Post Office Clerks—Meet last Fridays, Polito Hall, 16th bet. Dolores and Guerrero.
Photo Engravers, No. 8—Meet 1st Sundays at 12 m., in Labor Temple.
Picture Frame Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Headquarters, 56 Mission; meet Thursdays, Firemen's Hall, Steuart.
Printing Pressmen, No. 24—Meet 2d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; Chas. Radebold, Business Agent, 397 Jessie.
Pattern Makers—Meet alternate Saturdays, Pattern Makers' Hall, 3134 Twenty-first.
Press Feeders and Assistants — 2d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 397 Jessie.
Rammermen—1st Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.
Retail Clerks, No. 432—Meet Wednesdays, 8 p. m., at headquarters, 343 Van Ness Ave.
Retail Shoe Clerks, No. 410—Meet Fridays, 8 p. m., headquarters, 343 Van Ness Ave.
Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet at headquarters, 2d and 4th Thursdays, 807 Folsom.
Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, 397 Franklin.
Steam Fitters and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
Steam Laundry Workers—1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquart'rs, 316 14th.
Street Railway Employees—Meet Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.
Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Mondays, 44 East.
Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 3d Monday, 91 Steuart.
Ship Drillers—Meet last Sunday, 114 Dwight.
Ship Joiners—Meet 2d and 4th Sundays, 14 Folsom; headquarters, 10 Folsom.
Ship Painters, No. 986—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Woodman's Hall, 17th bet. Mission and Valencia. Headquarters, 924 Natoma.
Sail Makers—Meet 1st Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
Soda and Mineral Water Bottlers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
Soda and Mineral Water Drivers—St. E. Franklin, 649 Castro.
Sugar Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesday and 2d Sunday, 316 14th.
Soap, Soda and Candle Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
Stable Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, 807 Folsom near 4th.
Tanners—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, 24th and Potrero Ave.
Tailors (Journeymen), No. 2—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
Teamsters — Headquarters, 536 Bryant; meet Thursday.
Theatrical Employes—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.
Typographical, No. 21—Headquarters, Rooms 122, 123, 124, Investors' Building, Fourth and Market. L. Michelson, Secy., Meet last Sunday, 316 14th.
Upholsterers—Tuesday, 343 Van Ness Ave.
Undertakers' Assistants—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 431 Duboce Ave.
Waiters, No. 30—Meet Wednesdays, 8:30 p. m., at headquarters, 590 Eddy.
Waitresses, No. 48—Meet Mondays, at headquarters, Jefferson Square Hall, 925 Golden Gate Ave.
Web Pressmen—4th Monday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.
Water Workers, No. 12,306—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays at Lily Hall, 135 Gough.

FAIR DAIRIES.

The Milkers' Union, No. 8861, announces that the following dairies are conforming to the regulations of the union respecting hours and wages and also use the label of the Milkers' Union.

Central Milk Company, 21st and Folsom.
J. A. Christen & Sons, 1427 Valencia street.
Charles Dias, Wayland and Hamilton streets.
Mrs. T. Emhoff, Portland Dairy, 325 Hanover.
Nick Hansen, California Dairy, 617 Amazon Ave.
C. M. Johnson, 1278 Hampshire street.
New Boss Dairy, Jos. Kensel, Six Mile House.
Mt. Hamilton Dairy, Frank Marty, 901 Silver Ave.
People's Dairy, Martin Johnson, San Bruno road.
American Dairy, Louis Kahn, 515 Charter Oak St.
Fairmount Dairy, Hyland and Mission streets, John Brannen.

A facsimile of the label appears in the advertising columns of the "Labor Clarion."

FAIR LISTS

STORES FAIR TO GROCERY CLERKS.

The Grocery Clerks publish the following fair stores:

Heinecke Bros., 18th and Collingwood.
P. J. Mahoney, 21st and Bryant.
W. & H. Hohn, 90 Sanchez.
Thos. H. Corcoran & Co., 1201 Valencia.
John W. Schmidt, 800 Point Lobos Avenue.
D. J. O'Keefe, 2928 Twenty-third.

MUSICIANS' MUTUAL PROTECTIVE UNION.

Headquarters and secretary's office, 68 Haight street.

At the regular weekly meeting of the board of directors, held April 27, 1909, President Harry Menke presiding, Messrs. C. Alphin and F. M. Gerald were admitted to membership by initiation, and Messrs. H. Schade, of Local No. 76, Seattle; K. R. Allen, of Local No. 117, Tacoma, and V. De Vivo, of Local No. 264, San Rafael, were admitted on transfers. The application for membership of Mr. L. L. Edgar was laid over one week. Mr. E. Shovlin, of Local No. 241, Butte, Mont., was admitted to full membership in the M. M. P. U.

B. Bulotti, T. B. Finegan, Miss J. Hamann, Miss F. B. Howard, H. P. Kamler, J. W. Lewis and J. Olsen have been reinstated to membership in good standing. The membership on transfer of Carl Reichmuth, of Local No. 12, Sacramento, was annulled for failure to comply with the Federation laws.

On Tuesday, March 30th, the initial step was taken by the board of directors of the M. M. P. U. in the movement designed to secure an appropriation from the Board of Supervisors of the city and county of San Francisco to defray the expense of adequate municipal music in the parks and playgrounds of the city. The inadequacy of such public entertainment has long been a matter of reproach to our citizenship, and it is confidently expected that the agitation will not cease until the present state of affairs has been satisfactorily remedied. The action of the board meeting referred to was unanimously endorsed by the monthly meeting of the union held April 8th, and the committee of twenty-five on Adequate Municipal Music was empowered to act in any manner thought necessary for the achievement of success. The committee has to date held a large number of meetings, and traversed much of the ground necessary to be covered in such an undertaking, meeting with an encouraging degree of success. As a result of its activity under the chairmanship of Mr. Alfred Roncovieri, the Playground Commission, on Thursday, April 22d, officially endorsed the project presented by Local No. 6 of the municipality furnishing music in various parks and playgrounds of the city. The following communication addressed by the Playground Commission to the Board of Supervisors will clearly indicate the commission's attitude:

"April 22, 1909.

"To the Honorable, the Board of Supervisors, City and County of San Francisco:

"Gentlemen: The Playground Commission of San Francisco herewith respectfully submits to your honorable board, with its hearty endorsement, the project for the municipality furnishing music in various parks and playgrounds of this city, as presented by the committee representing the Musicians' Union, in their accompanying petition. We believe that in the presentation of free music to the populace, the children can be brought to control by good, wholesome harmony. This city possessing, as it does, the most proficient element of band music in its organization the Playground Commission feels that the proposition as advanced by the Musicians' Union should be encouraged, and, in consideration of its educational merits and its controlling influences in the building of mind and character, does heartily endorse the same, and most respectfully petition your honorable body to make the desired appropriation for the fulfillment of such project.

"Very respectfully,

"JOHN W. SWEENEY, Secretary."

The committee has addressed a communication to the Board of Supervisors and to its finance committee, urging favorable action in making the appropriation for the purpose requested, which communication was duly received on April 26th and referred to the finance committee for investigation and report. It will be noted that the importance of the subject and the great desirability and advantage that will accrue to the people of San Francisco—and the latter phrase is used in its broadest sense—through provision by the city government for adequate municipal music, has already received very favorable mention in the daily press of this city. This attitude of the press merits and receives sincere appreciation from our membership, as should also be the case with all other residents who desire to see the city progress and prosper. "The Bulletin" and "Daily News" have editorially commented in very favorable terms in support of the movement, and effort will be made, with success, let it be hoped, to elicit similar utterance from the "Examiner," "Call" and "Chronicle."

The subjoined letter will explain itself. However, since there are persons in our community who never permit an opportunity to pass to disparage the professional capacity of the membership of Local No. 6, and to wailingly assert that "there are no good musicians" in San Francisco or vicinity, it is proper to state that the concert referred to took place on a Sunday afternoon—at an hour when nearly every theater and place of amusement in the jurisdiction had need of the services of their respective orchestras, and a concert was being played at Golden Gate Park, where thirty members were engaged. Besides this, a large number of members were employed on the various Sunday excursions of city organizations. It is believed that Mr. Gabrilowitsch's letter and a consideration of the above circumstances will effectually dispose of our carping critics:

"San Francisco, Cal., April 13, '09.

"Dear Mr. Steindorff:

"Let me tell you how much I enjoyed playing with you and your orchestra on the Easter Music Festival, April 11th. The orchestra under your leadership gave me a most satisfactory accompaniment, and I want to thank you for your excellent work.

"Very sincerely yours,

"(Signed) "OSSIP GABRILOWITSCH.

"To Mr. Paul Steindorff, Conductor.

"San Francisco."

Advices from Vallejo show that unionism is making steady progress. J. B. Dale, statistician of the central body, visited the metropolis a few days ago, and was greeted by his friends. Mr Dale represented the California State Federation of Labor at the Denver A. F. of L. convention and he will present his report at the session in San Rafael next October.

A RIGHT AND DUTY.

Justice Gaynor, of the Supreme Court of New York, in a recent speech said:

"To exercise this privilege of criticism is not only the right of newspapers, but its chief duty and office as well. This is the country's highest safeguard against corruption and wrong-doing.

"By criticism, of course, I do not mean abuse. To be abusive, rough or unfair, is justly regarded by all good newspaper men as unethical and improper.

"One of the modern newspapers' greatest services should be the showing up of the demagogue and the loose producer of evil whose promiscuous denunciation of all successful business interests has done much to handicap the country.

"Journalism has come to be one of the five learned professions, ranking in dignity and power for good, with the law, medicine, the ministry and teaching."

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